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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,713—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th Nov.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	29th „
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th „
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th „
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th „
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th „
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M. [illegible] medical inspection by the Health Offic[illegible]ort, and no one will be allowed on boa[illegible]ail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked a Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Belien	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th November, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 13th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th November.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "IKHONA," 5,252 tons, on or about 19th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 18th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 10th November, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	O'Swald	24th Nov. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th Oct., 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bomy.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT FOR THOSE ATTENDING THE DELHI DURBAR.

WE are prepared to supply Cotton Ropes for Tents, and for the horses of Regiments and Princes on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

We have always in stock for the use of Mills twines and mule rim bandings. We also manufacture to order in our factory any special sort of banding required. Rates cheap and quality reliable. We are receiving regular orders for these goods from local mills and up-country, such as Africa, Arabia, Zanzibar, Rangoon and Karachi.

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AND BROTHERS,
RIPON ROAD, MADANPURA, BYCULLA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
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SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS' LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

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"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5½ inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3½ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in. Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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WHERE TO GET THEM?
FROM
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE,
WHERE MONSTROUS STOCK OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY
BOOTS AND SHOES
ARE NOW ON SHOW.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
Mofussil Orders forwarded by V. P. Post.

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE,
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OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
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NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants, &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS. (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
„ a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil. }

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

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Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
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N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s., for MEN, for VARICOCELE. Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON ENGLAND.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMMEDY CO.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH,
AND THE THREE FOLLOWING NIGHTS

When will be produced the latest LONDON SUCCESS, from the PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE, London.

THREE LITTLE MAIDS,

Music by PAUL REUBENS,
Additional Lyrics by HOWARD TALBOT and PERCY GREENBANK.

All the new and elaborate Scenery specially painted by Mr. W. H. PULFORD.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co's,
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS have OPENED BUSINESS for face massage, Electrolysis, on November 15th, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms, single treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 35. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free, Advice and consultation free. Book sent on application.

ORDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA AND INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st October, 1902.

No. 35-S. I.—In connection with the forthcoming CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, HIS EXCELLENCY the GRAND MASTER of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR of INDIA and of the MOST EMINENT ORDER of the INDIAN EMPIRE will hold a Grand Chapter of both Orders in the Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Audience, in the Fort at Delhi, on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, 1903, at 9 P.M.

The Members of the two Orders who are present at Delhi on the 3rd January will be expected to attend the Chapter, and all Members who expect to be in Delhi on that date are requested to communicate their addresses in Delhi to the Undersigned not later than the 1st December next.

Admission to the Hall of Audience on the occasion will be by tickets only.

Members of the abovementioned Orders present in Delhi will be summoned by the Secretary in the Foreign Department, and spectators' tickets will also be issued to the members of the Consular body present in Delhi, and to all the official guests of Government and dignitaries, Native and Europeans who have been invited to attend the Delhi Durbar.

Tickets for the above classes will be forwarded for distribution in December to the camp of each Local Government.

All other persons desirous of attending as spectators are requested to apply for Tickets, at as early a date in December as possible, to Mr. W. E. JARDINE, I.C.S., Executive Committee's Camp, Delhi.

Tickets will be issued on and after the 20th December. Applications for Tickets should have the word "Investiture" written outside the envelope.

Gentlemen attending the ceremony, who are entitled to wear uniform, will appear in Full Dress. Military Officers in Review Order. Those not entitled to wear Uniform in Evening Dress.

By Order, etc.,
H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

NOTICE.

INDIAN STEAM COAL required for the Royal Indian Marine Service at Bombay and other Indian Ports. SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Bombay Dockyard upto 1 P.M. of 1st December 1902.

For particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of 30th October 1902, or apply to the undersigned.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, R. I. M., Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November, 1902.

NOTICE.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER "SETOS."

THE German East Africa Company's S. S. "SETOS," which foundered in Bombay Harbour on the 15th of February, 1901, will be raised, removed, or destroyed by the Port Trustees under Section 14 of the Indian Ports Act, and that if any property is recovered it will be sold and the sale proceeds applied in payment of expenses and the further sum of 20 per cent. of the expenses as provided by Sub-Section 2 of the above Section 14.

ANY PERSON CLAIMING to be ENTITLED TO PROPERTY in connection with the wreck "Setos," subject to payment of expenses, &c., SHOULD SEND IN HIS CLAIM to the Office of the Port Officer, Bombay, before the 20th November, 1902.

H. S. BLACK, Commander, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, 1st November, 1902.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

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C. M. BHESANIA,

MERCER,

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OLD POLICE COURT.

THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

WANTED a DOCTOR (L. M. and S. or other Diploma) immediately for a Steamer sailing shortly. Apply to the BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. Co. No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December, with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUS IN URBE," care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay fancy prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

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The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
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Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
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Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
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Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
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Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
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BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 31-32d
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Do	6 do	do		1s 4 5-16d
French Francs	3 do	do		169 1-2
Marks	3 do	do		137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		123 1-2
Shanghai	30	"	"	167
Japan	30	"	"	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97 3-4
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 5-8

Money Market—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steadier.		
Ready	8	5
Forward April-May	7	14 to 7 15
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet but steadier.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	7
Do. Forward April-May	5	14
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	14
Yellow Guzerat Forward...	6	6
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7	11
Forward April-May ...	7	7
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	25	4
Forward April-May. ...	25	4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby ...	36	8
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.		
Howree Khandesh Ready ...	39	0
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39	8 to 39 12
25 " " ...	38	4 to 38 8
50 " " ...	37	0 to 37 4
Black Kutnee	33	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Total imports	39,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·33	4·35	4·33	4·33
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July. Aug.
4·33	4·33	4·33	4·33	4·33
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

COTTON.—The market opened quiet and suttas were quoted Re. 1 lower, but gave way further during the day being quoted Rs. 194 1-2 for Good M. G. Broach March and Rs. 154 for F. G. Bengels January. There was a small mill demand but almost no enquiry from shippers.

The Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange were closed out of respect to the memory of Mr. Walter Thacker whose death took place on Sunday afternoon.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 8th November, 1902 :—

Cotton	726	bales.
Wheat	2,388	cwts.
Linseed	838	"
Rapeseed	1,228	"
Gingellyseed	19,993	"
Poppyseed	104	"
Groundnuts	32	"
Castorseed	1,168	"
Rice	1,362	"
Myrabollams	1,658	"
Cottonseed	2,669	"

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1
China Leaf	.....
Pekin Bar Gold Old	.....
Do New	.....
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	24-0-6
Bombay	24
English Sovereigns	15-3-6
Do Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	58-15
Do 17 1-2	59-2

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-8
Bar Silver	23 3-16

BOMBAY MILL HANDS AND THE CORONATION.

AN ACCIDENT FUND.

IN response to invitations issued under the signature of Mr. N. G. Powar, the head jobbers of the mills in Bombay met at Telagu Hall, Kamatipura, on Sunday afternoon to consider the advisability of starting a fund in the name of his Gracious Majesty King Emperor Edward VII for the benefit of the Bombay mill hands who may meet with accidents while at work. More than a hundred jobbers representing the different mills in Bombay were present. Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, J.P., was called to the chair, and Mr. N. G. Powar explained the objects of the meeting, and gave a sketch of the scheme of the fund. The whole audience was convinced of the necessity of such a fund and the following resolutions were unanimously passed with acclamation:—

Proposed by Mr. Malgawkar (head jobber) and seconded by Mr. Venkatesh Krishnaji (head jobber) that the owners of the different mills be requested to co-operate in the starting of a general fund in the name of his Gracious Majesty King Emperor Edward VII for the benefit of the mill hands who may meet with accidents while at work and for improving their status generally.

Proposed by Mr. Laxmon Govind (head jobber) and seconded by Mr. Dalvi that a committee of the leading jobber of each of the 77 mills in Bombay be appointed to settle the details of the scheme and to place the same before the mill-owners through the proper channel.

Several speakers having deprecated the conduct of certain individuals who tried to mar the proceedings of the meeting held at the Ripon Theatre on the 1st instant promised to do their utmost to promote the object of the meeting by enlisting the sympathy and support of those concerned.

The chairman made a few appropriate remarks, pointing out the good results that would arise from a fund like the one under consideration, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th November 1902.

There will be a parade at the Riding School, on Wednesday morning next, at 7 a.m. punctually. Dress:—Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL.
E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 11th November 1902.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the 11th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 11th November 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters.

To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

2. There will be a March out for No. 2 Coy. to-morrow (Wednesday). Cyclists will parade at Byculla Bridge, at 8-45 p.m. sharp. Non-Cyclists to meet the Cyclists at Dadar station at 9-15 p.m.

Dress:—Drill order with field service caps, Side-arms, and puttles not to be worn.

3. Lieut-Colonel Louis P Russell, having returned from leave assumes the Command of the Corps from the 10th inst.

4. Trumpt. R J Barker has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the date as Gunner.

5. The following members been transferred from No. 1 to No. 3 Company from the 16th October 1902 are posted as under :—

Gr. Geo. H. Bailey posted to No. 3 Sub division.
Gr. D N. Cushion posted to No. 1 Sub division.

6. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 28th October 1902 and posted as under :—

No. 883 Gr. C. H. Clarke No. 3 Coy. Sub division No. 1.
No. 884 Gr. H. B. Waller No. 3 Coy. Sub division No. 2.
No. 885 Gr. J. S. Collins No. 3 Coy. Sub division No. 2.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MCDONELL—November 7, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta the wife of Angus McDonell, Narain Gunge, of a son.

SMITH—November 3, at Fyzabad, the wife of H M Smith, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FERGUSON-DAVIE—HULL—November 3, at St Stephen's Mission Church, Delhi, by the R Rev the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by Rev H C Corlyon and Rev G Hibbert Dare, the Rev Charles James Ferguson-Davie, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Lahore, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Prof. Hull, LL D, F R S.

JELLETT—SMYTHIES—November 4, at Christ Church, Seoni Chappara, C P, by the Rev Sidney Scott, Chaplain of Kamptee, Henry Holmes Jellett, Deputy Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpore Railway, youngest son of the late Rev John Hewitt Jellett, D D, F R S, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to Beatrice Inez, eldest daughter of the late F Kynnersley Smythies, of Argentina, and niece of A Smythies, Conservator of Forests, Nagpur, C P.

DEATHS.

DALZIEL—November 4, William Dalziel, Manager, Arazaon Division, Baraoora, Sylhet Tea Company, Ltd, in his forty sixth year.

GARDEN—November 3, at the Station Hospital, Agra, of enteric fever, 2nd-Lieutenant R M Garden, 71st Co. (Heavy Battery), R G A.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets 5h. 23m. High water 7-5m., 8-3a. Low water, 0-52m. 1-51a.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, Japan, and Australia except Adelaide per s. s. Tonkin will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m., on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—In our account of the Bombay Catholic Association Social Gathering held on Saturday last, through an inadvertence no mention was made of a violin Solo from Farmer's collection contributed to the programme by Miss F. Pinto.

LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA.—The committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc., during the month of October 1902:—Mr. Janardan Gopal Mantri, Rs. 30; Mr. G. S. Manker, Dewalee illuminations, feast, fireworks, etc.; Messrs. Gordhandas Sunderdas, Mulji Jetha, and Sha Ludha Punchala, Sir Mungaldas Market Merchants' Association, and Byculla grain merchants, sweets.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.—Mr. J. M. Payne acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, relative to the death daof a Hindu man name unknown, aged about twenty years. The evidence showed that on Saturday afternoon, policeman No. 709 C., named Yasin Shaik Rahiman was going on his rounds in Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, when he saw the deceased staggering in the middle of the road. He was very unsteady and fell on his face. The policeman went up to him and found him unconscious and speechless. The man was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He never came to himself again and died the next day. The deceased appeared to be a Purdesee, but no one came forward to identify him. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from opium poisoning, but under what circumstances the opium was administered there was no evidence to show.

UNTRUSTWORTHY EVIDENCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kursandas Chhabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Lakhmidas Jairaj and Vanmali Amarsi were charged by Raju, Ratnu, policeman No. 396, with disorderly behaviour. Lakhmidas, who was a grocer in Hanuman Lane, was also charged with offering a bribe of eight annas to the sepoy. Mr. Oliveira, pleader, defended the accused. The defence was that the policeman had brought a similar charge of disorderly behaviour against the first accused, on 25th October, when accused was discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and there was ill-feeling between the parties in consequence of accused, who used to supply tea and sugar to the policeman, having refused to do so any more. Moreover, the policeman and his witness had made such contradictory statements in Court as to render their evidence unworthy of belief. The Magistrate characterised the evidence against the accused as false and discharged the accused.

CHEATING A WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, afternoon before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Waker of the North Section, Fort, charged Jaichand Motichand and Girdharlal Marsukhram with cheating Jamnabai, wife of Bhaichand Jamnadas, in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 900. On Friday Jaichand, at the instigation of Girdharlal, who was a relative of complainant, went to Jamnabai, and said her husband, who was at his shop, wanted her box of ornaments. Jamnabai gave it to him, and he took it to Girdharlal. They broke up the ornaments and attempted to dispose of the pieces to a Marwari. When the husband returned home the fraud was discovered, and a report was made to the Police, who arrested accused and recovered the ornaments. Accused pleaded guilty. As the complainant did not press for a heavy punishment each of these accused was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 100. In default of payment of fine each was to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

OPENING OF A NEW GINNING FACTORY AT YEOTMAL.

A Yeotmal correspondent writing on Sunday, says:—Yesterday a large gathering was held in the compound of the newly erected ginning and pressing house owned by the well-known Bombay merchants Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Company to observe the opening ceremony of the new concern. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, one of the partners in the firm, had come down for the occasion in company with their Manager, Mr. Curmally Hassum, and Mr. N. M. Manshall.

About a hundred cards of invitation were issued and nearly all of them were accepted. The deputy Commissioner, Captain D. O. Morris, presided at the opening ceremony which was performed among cheers. Thereafter the party were served with light refreshment.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy then presented the operatives and workmen with golden laced turbans, shawls, and silver coins, and garlanded the guests thanking them for their kind presence and good wishes.

Forty gins of Messrs. Platt Brothers and one press of Messrs Nasmyth Wilson have been laid.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENT CONSTRUCTION OF A DRAIN.

SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in a suit brought by Vithaldas Dharamdas and others against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be decreed to pay as compensation for the damage caused to their house in Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, by the improper, negligent, and unskilful way in which a drain was constructed and left open in the road, the sum of Rs. 5,623 if the houses are allowed to be rebuilt, or the sum of Rs. 11,000 if the houses are ordered to be pulled down together with the sum of Rs. 180 and the additional sum of Rs. 18 per month "perdente lite", for loss of rent.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Nobl, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiffs were owners of certain land and three houses situated at "Double Murder Lane" on the east side of the Banganga Tank at Walkeshwar. In the month of June, 1900, the defendant caused a trench to be excavated for a pipe drain in the public passage or lane, called the "Double Murder Lane," on the east side of the plaintiffs' houses, and extending along the whole length of the lane from north to south. The trench had seven inspection chambers from the north end down to the sea; and was commenced to be dug from the southern end, i.e, from near the sea. The slope of the lane was from north to south, and the slope of the hill was north to south and also east to west. The Banganga Tank is situated to the west of the plaintiffs' property, and the "Double Murder Lane" was to the east of it. This lane varied in width from 10 to 12 feet. There was some dispute as to the exact depth and width of the trench, but his lordship thought that it was probably about 3 1-2 feet in depth and 2 1-2 feet in width. On the 1st July 1900, a considerable land slip or subsidence took place, causing very heavy damage to the property and houses lying between the trench and the Banganga Tank, and also to the land and property at the north-east corner of the tank. The extent and nature of the damage was shown in the reports of the engineers and surveyors; but at this moment, his Lordship was not concerned with the extent of the damage, but with the cause of it. It was alleged on behalf of the plaintiffs that the defendant was negligent in digging the drain in the month of June, when a heavy rain fall might be expected, and in leaving the trench open for many days so as to permit rain water to get into it, and to percolate through or to saturate the subsoil, and thus to cause a land slip and to undermine the foundations of the plaintiffs' houses. It was further alleged by the plaintiffs that the defendant construed masonry chambers at intervals which had the effect of confining the water in the trench and preventing it from running down into sea, or into the tank, as it would otherwise have done if the trench had not been excavated or if it had not been left open. In short, the plaintiffs case was that the subsidence of the land and the collapse of his houses was caused by the direct action of the defendant in constructing and leaving open the drain in the manner alleged by the plaintiffs. The defendant, on the other hand, said that the damage to the plaintiffs' property was in no way due to the drain. The drain was, he said, duly in solid rock for about two feet, and that the soil from the surface was only about 1 1-2 feet. The trench was duly completed, and filled in in sections, so that only one section was opened at a time, and that no section was taken in hand unless and until the previous section had been completed, filled in, and closed. The whole trench was completed, filled in, and closed on the 30th June, 1900, and that no portion of it was open on the 1st July, when the accident happened. The defendant's contention in short was that the damage was due not to the drain, but to the heavy rain which fell on some days prior to the 1st July, which saturated the subsoil making it heavier, and thus pressing with greater force against the retaining wall of the tank which gave way in consequence of its own inherent weakness, and also in consequence of the water and the silt and mud from the tank having been removed before the accident—such removal depriving the retaining wall of the lateral support which it would otherwise have received. After reviewing the several questions raised in the case, and the evidence adduced, at considerable length, his lordship said, on the whole, therefore, he had come to the conclusion that whether there was percolation or saturation, the drain, in the condition in which it was on the 1st July 1900, was the chief cause of the damage to the plaintiffs' houses. If there was percolation the water flowed through the subsoil, softened it, loosened it, and carried it away in the shape of liquid mud over the face of the rock, thus removing the subsoil, and causing the subsidence. If, on the other hand, there was saturation, the earth absorbed the water in large quantities, became much heavier than before, was loosened from the face of the rock, pressed against the wall, and thus brought about the accident. In his lordship's opinion there was both percolation and saturation, and thus both causes combined and brought about the catastrophes. The percolation, or saturation was, in his lordship's opinion, due to the trench which the Municipality had dug, and to the negligence of the contractors in digging and keeping it open in the manner his lordship had described. In his lordship's opinion, therefore, the defendant was liable for and must make good to the plaintiffs the damages they had sustained. His lordship found the first issue in favour of the plaintiffs.

The question of the exact damages in the case will be determined hereafter.

ALLEGED CHEATING AT GAMES.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur investigated a case in which Superintendent Stanford prosecuted Khimjee Mathuradass and eleven others, on a charge of cheating at games under the New Police Act. Mr. Velinker pleader, defended the accused. The first accused kept a bagatelle table at Falkland Road, which was raided by the Police on Friday night last. The accused were found gaming there and were arrested. The table with the implements of gaming was seized.

One Alfred Webb, a servant in the employ of the first accused in his evidence said that his master was the part-owner of the bagatelle table seized by the Police. Witness had been in his employ for the last twenty days and was paid from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-4 per diem. He was in the room when it was raided by the Police on Friday night. He was employed to use the cue but on the night in question the cue was in charge of the first accused. In describing the game the witness said: The money is placed on both sides of the table; one side is called the winning side and the other the losing side. The game is played in No. 3 cup. The red ball is spotted and the game is played with eight balls. If a ball goes in No. 3 cup or upwards the winning side wins If one ball goes into No. 1 and another in No. 2 cup it would also count as No. 3 cup and that would be the game. There are 9 cups in the table. No. 3 cup has an edge cut off to make it easy for the player to put the ball in. But that cup is lower than the other. One can seldom get a ball into the other cups the edges of which being over the surface of the table. There is no skill involved in the game. No. 3 cup is played by a trick. One can put the ball into it if he chooses. If the betting is against me I make the cup and if it is in my favour I knock the ball about the table without touching the point on the cushion where it is sure to make No. 3. The proprietor of the table is benefitted by it. The other accused are the servants of the first accused. They are kept to dupe people to bet. They pretend to be outsiders and bet to attract others to bet against them. They are paid every night and before a game commences each of them is given some money to bet and when the place is cleared they are searched by the proprietor in order to see that they do not carry away any money with them. When the Police raided the place, the game described above was being played. Witness proceeding stated that he had seen people lose as much as Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 at the table in one night.

The witness demonstrated to the Magistrate the way in which the game was played and the trick was done.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.........	5	4	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	4	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.................	2	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worlee	6	0	17
Water Division............	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total......	16	14	93
Total plague deaths to date	120,915	100,453	
Same date last year.........	14	4	111

BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.

A MEMORIAL FUND.

THE annual general meeting of the members of this library was held on Sunday afternoon in the Library Hall when Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas presided. The report of the Managing Committee for the working of the Library for the year 1901 was read and unanimously adopted. The report showed that the income of the Library was Rs. 1,880-1-9 and expenditure Rs. 2,192-5-4 showing a deficit of Rs. 312-3-7. During the year books and reports of the collective value of Rs 157-2-0 were presented to the institution by the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, the Punjab, and Assam, and the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and other liberal-minded gentlemen. It was also recorded in the report of the death of Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji who was its earnest well-wisher, a member of the Managing Committee for several years and its life member. The Library had lost in him one of its prominent members and supporters.

The Chairman said that the Library had received an offer from the promoters of the Memorial Fund of the late Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik for associating the name of the said Mr. Javerilal with the institution. The Managing Committee had accepted the offer after profound consideration and he therefore requested Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh to put the proposal for acceptance which was supported by Mr. Vijbhookhandas Atmaram. The proposal was carried with acclamation and the managing committee was authorized to take the necessary steps in associating the name of the said Mr. Javerilal. The principal conditions of the offer made by the promoters of the Memorial Fund of the late Mr. Javerilal were that the Library be called The Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik Bhuleshwar Library, the Library should be in the Bhuleshwar locality, the funds of the said Memorial Fund be invested in Government Promissary Loan Notes, Port Trust Bonds, Municipal Bonds, City Improvement Trust Bonds and in such other securities as may hereafter be authorized by the Government. The first trustees should be Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Vijbhookhandas Atmaram and Bhaishankar Nanabhai. The securities be deposited for safe custody in the Bank of Bombay and the interest thereon be only utilised for the expenses of the Library and lastly such gentlemen as have paid in the said Memorial Fund Rs. 100 or upwards be enrolled as life members of the above institution.

It was also proposed by Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Shroff and seconded by Mr. Manmohandas, Dayaldas that a hearty vote of thanks be passed to the contributors of the Memorial Fund of Mr. Javerilal for having resolved to give this fund to the Library, and also to Messrs. Vijbhookhandas Atmaram, Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Bhaishankar Nanabhai and Tribhowandas Varjiwandes for their hard efforts in raising the said fund from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 12,000 and also to Mr. Damoderdas Gordhan Sukhadwalla for contributing the handsome sum of Rs. 2,000 to the fund with a view of encouraging literary institutions.

The meeting then proceeded to elect the members of the new managing committee, auditors and took committee which was postpond for three weeks next in consequence of some members having said at the meeting that they were unaware of the election notice which was as usual posted on the library notification board. The Chairman said that the members will now be informed by post cards about the election and the list of qualified members entitled to vote and to be voted will remain for inspection at the library for fifteen days.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the Managing Committee of the library concluded the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 10.

MONDAY :—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Kashmir and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Rain has fallen in the Persian Gulf and a depression appears to be advancing eastwards. The sea is rough on the Coromandel Coast and conditions continue suspicious in the Bay where a storm may be forming. Showers have fallen in Burma and the south peninsula. Cuddalore has received 3 inches, Colombo 2, Negapatam 1 1-2 inches, and Bassein one inch. The temperature of the past 24 hours was in moderate to large excess in Baluchistan, West and Central Punjab, Sind, and in defect in the north peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 10TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds on the Coromandel Coast are tending to become cyclonic, while calms or variable light breezes now prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light generally, but fresh at Belgaum and Ratnagiri.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in defect of the normal at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Hoshangabad and 5° in excess in Sind, and the minimum from 5° to 8° in defect at Secunderabad, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Akola, Nagpur, Raipur and Neemuch and 7° in excess at Lahore. The temperature ranged from 96° at Deesa to 51° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Bangalore, Cochin, Malegaon, Belgaum, Mangalore and Lahore. Humidity shows a considerable increase at Colombo, Secunderabad, Bombay, Malegaon, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Cawnpore.

Rain.—Over two inches of rain has fallen at Colombo (2·22"), over an inch and half at Negapatam (1·55"), and light showers at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Cochin and Calicut.

Weather.—The weather on and off the Coromandel Coast in the Bay of Bengal is very unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon, Madras and on the Malabar Coast.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10TH NOVEMBER 1902.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crops prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general, and outturn expected smaller than last year.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beavar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton picking general.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities and early arrivals will show black leaf.

Dhulia.—Unusually cool. Present weather may improve. Cotton yields slightly. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings rather cold. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Food-grains and all crops doing well, Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing but want more rain.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sowing of wheat and gram is going on.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton early arrivals will show black leaf. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

WE regret to hear of the death at Pachmari of Mr. Walter Thacker of Bombay, whose eldest son died but a few days ago. Mr. Thacker was an old European resident of Bombay, where he was widely known and respected for many years as a merchant and broker.

IT is stated that orders were received at Wei-hai-wei, or Port Edward, as the Admiralty is vainly trying to get others to call the place, at the end of September, ordering the further disbandment of the Chinese Regiment to be stopped. The men were then being paid off at the rate of 40 or 50 a month, and when the orders arrived the Battalion had been reduced in strength to 250. It is not known whether it is proposed now to bring it back to its full strength. At any rate the decision to keep alive one of the most interesting Regiments in the Empire will be welcomed by all soldiers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE schooner Aljofar, 65 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Damaun, in ballast.

THE steamer Yola, 2,246 tons, Captain H E Shallis, sailed yesterday, for Kratzwick, with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ikhona, 3,385 tons, Captain H J Willsher, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 30th October, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,008 tons, Captain G S Kamfjard, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber and Mrs Robinson as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain C R Kendall, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 29th October, brought a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain M. G. Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 28th September, via coast brought with a general cargo and Mr. H. A. Jones and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons, Captain R Phillips, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Zanzibar, 25th October, via Karachi, brought a general cargo and Miss King, Mr Hoath, Mr Sulliman and 57 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain T Ahrens, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar via Marmagoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Macleod, Mrs Elliott, three Misses Elliott, Mrs Preston, 11 natives and 400 deck.

THE steamer Thorndale, 1,854 tons, Captain T McDonald, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from London, 4th October, via Karachi, brought a general cargo and 640 packages of explosives and Mr and Mrs Nicholson and 3 children, Mrs Taylor and 2 children.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Hiroshima Maru, 2,655 tons, Captain J Murai, sailed yesterday, for China and Japan, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—General Fukushima, Captain Higashi, Surgeon Bate, Mrs Y Ogava, Mrs T Ogava, Miss Omasu and Mr H Jijina.

THE steamer Caspian, 2,318 tons, Captain D. Young, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Batoum, 17th October, brought a cargo of 1,24 090 cases and 20 000 tins of kerosin oil. During the voyage she experienced fine weathers till the gulf of Aden, thence head sea and gale of wind and rain.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Ballaarat, 2,860 tons, Captain J F Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 21st October via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Southay and 3 children, Mr C Smith, Mrs Campbell, and three children, Miss M Willis Mr and Mrs Smith, Miss Seymour, Miss Thompson Miss Harvey, Miss M Brown, Mrs R Travers, Mr D'Lee, Mr Abdool Hoosein Allibhoy Mr Naka Yama and three deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Ballaarat s	Summers.....	Shanghai, Oct 21
	Ikhona s	Willsher	Calcutta, Oct 30
	Aljofar schr ...	Nacoda........	Damaun, Nov 7
	R I M S Canning...	Gordon.........	Rangoon, Oct 31
	Terrier s	Kamfjard ..	Bangkok, Oct 25

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Sultan s	Ahrens	Zanzibar, &c
	Hiroshima Maru s.	Murai	China, &c
	Yola s	Shallis	Kratzwick
	H M S Assaye	Lambert	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Guildhall, for Liverpool, &c.
" Tonkin, for China, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, NOVEMBER 8.

The P. and O. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular arrived here this morning'

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Chusan left here for Bombay this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—750 cwt wheat 150 cwt chora seed Tyabjee and Co; 795 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 158 bales cotton waste and fly H E Bode and Sons; 30 bales wool C Nanjee 25 bales wool R M Kooka; 75 bales wool B Hurbham; 110 bales cotton waste A M Moortajee 3 bales silk waste N Motilal.

Rasmora s—5 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 7607 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 30 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 3 bales silk waste M Motilal.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—10 cases Indian condiments H Muncherjee and Sons; 500 cwt jowaree A Blascheck and Co; 30 cwt deer horns M Mahomed and Co; 77 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2000 cwt bonemeal A H Cassom and Co; 17 cases Indian condiments N K Jussawalla; 16 cwt peacock feathers; M Mohomed and Co; 67 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Dco Balduino s—1500 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunblane s—2002 cwt linseed Sunderjee and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwt castorseed John Fachiri; 1064 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—65 bales twist the Swadeshi Mills and Co Ld 1000 cwts castorseed 3909 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers 146 bales yarns the Swadeshi Mills Co.

City of Lucknow s—991 Cwts castorseed 990 Cwts rapeseed 1982 cwts linseed 3600 cwts Gingilleyseed J Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Rasmora s—2009 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 2 pots rosa oil and 35 cwt turmeric R Dossa and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—66 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 1000 cwt gram J Fachiri; 700 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 1000 cwt gingellyseed Volkaart Bros; 10 bales cotton Glade and C Gieldhal. s—1000 cwt ropeseed Killeck Nixon and Co; 400 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 1200 tons old iron E Tajbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—3 cwt kismis Nariman Maneckjee.

Capri s—76 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 200 bales twist Sam Yee and Co; 95 cwt bidelium M J Joomabhoy and Co; 25 bales twist solas E Sassoon.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr S H Butler C I E, of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces with effect from the afternoon of the 25th Oct 1902.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col M J Meade C I E I S C a Resident of the 2nd class is posted on return from special leave as Resident at Baroda.

Capt C A Smith I S C a Political Assistant of the 3rd class is posted on return from furlough as an Asst Political Agent in Gilgit.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The undermentioned officer is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough out of India on private affairs for nine months under note to Article 739 (b) Army Regulations India Volume I the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt A H B Hume R E Offg Depy Supt 1st grade Survey of India Leave Pay Service 15th year commenced 17th Feb 1902.

Major F B Longe R E Supt 1st grade Survey of India Dept is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough up to 31st Jan 1904 with effect from the 12th Nov 1902 or subsequent date under Articles 264A 291 and 310 B of the Civil Service Regulations.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T W Bartlett Supdt Eng 3rd class State Railways on furlough is permitted to retire from the service of Govt under the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 16th Nov 1902.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sec 135 clause 1 of the Indian Railways Act 1890 IX of 1890 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Co shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the Municipal Council of Chingleput the tax on buildings leviable under section 47 clause ii and section 63 of the Madras District Municipalities Act 1884 Mad Act IV of 1884 as amended by sections 40 and 49 of the Madras District Municipalities Act Amendment Act 1897 Mad Act III of 1897 respectively in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the Chingleput Municipality.

In Public works Dept Notification No 359 Railways dated 8th Oct 1902 appointing Mr F D Fowler as Engr in Chief of the Agra Delhi Chord Railway for the words with the rank of Supt of Works read with the temporary rank of Suptd Engr 3rd class.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 3500 dated 7th Oct 1902 Rai Sahib Das Personal Assistant to the Manager N W Railway is appointed to officiate as Asstan Manager on that Railway vice Mr F V Tayler appointed to officiate as Depy Manager or until further orders.

Mr E A Lee Examiner of Accounts is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd Oct. 1902.

BOMBAY YARN REPORT.

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the fortnight ending 24th October 1,700 bales, consisting of :—

300 bales	of No.	20	sold at dols.	110	to dols.	119
150	do	16	do	100	do	111 and 117
200	do	12	do	89	do	98
950	do	10	do	88	do	97
100	do	6	do	78	do	81 1-2

Values.—A rise of dollar 1-2 at dollar 1 has been established. Market quiet.

Sales of Japanese Yarn in Hongkong.—Sales 200 bales. Nos. 20 and 16, dollars 123 3-4 and dollars 116 respectively.

Local Mill.—Sales nil.

Unsold Stocks of Indian.—About 20,000 bales under off-take as above, arrivals of 5,000 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and Northwards of 20,000 bales.

Exchange on India.—Rs. 125 11-4 wire and Rs. 125 1-2 post.

Sales from Shanghai are reported of about 19,000 bales, at rise of Tl. 1, consisting of :—

7,500 bales	of No.	20	at Tls.	86.50 to 91.00
2,000	do	16	do	81.00 to 84.50 and 86.50
1,890	do	12	do	73.00 to 78.00
7,400	do	10	do	71.50 to 77.00 and 80.00
300	do	6	do	63.25 to 65.00

Unsold Stocks.—About 25,000 bales.

Exchange on India as on the 16th June, 1902.—Rs. 170 1-2 wire and Rs. 170 3-4 Post.

Japanese Spinnings.—Sales of about 4,000 bales, se of Tl. 1-2.

Local.—Sales 25,000 bales at an advance of Tl. 1.

DON'T APPEAR IN DELHI
IN EUROPE-MADE
CLOTHES !

THE CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
SUITING MATERIALS
Are manufactured throughout
BY INDIAN LABOUR
In our Factory in Cawnpore and
are therefore peculiarly adapted
for wear
ON THIS HISTORIC
OCCASION,
SEND FOR PRICED SAMPLES NOW.

FLANNELS in all Varieties.
SERGES in all Colors.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS.
CURZON (Fawn) COATINGS.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES.
BROADCLOTHS.
IRISH FRIEZES.
HOMESPUNS.
GREAT COAT CLOTHS.
RIDING BREECHES CLOTHS.
SERVANTS CLOTHS.

TRAVELLING RUGS,
BLANKETS, NUMDAHS
BRAID,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL"

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WOOLLEN MILLS
AND
ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE,

A BOON TO SMOKERS.
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25 Front Pieces to be returned to
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A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away
AS A PRIZE.

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3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
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500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.
Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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KING, KING & Co.,
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Government Regulation Qualities always in process.
Special Regimental Patterns Matched.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which postal articles may be sent to and from the Camp Post Offices opened to serve the troops during the Delhi Manœuvres.

ARTICLES FOR CAMP POST OFFICES.

MODE OF ADDRESSING POSTAL ARTICLES.

Articles posted for delivery from Camp Post Offices should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade or Department,
Northern / Southern Army,
Delhi Manœuvres.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade or Department of the person addressed.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) viz. :—letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted for delivery from Camp Post Offices.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory but official articles can be sent from one Camp Post Office to another free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

N.B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding to the Manœuvres should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Unregistered articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Registered articles of the letter mail and all parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a registered article or parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the article or parcel.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his registered articles or parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the Camp Post Office by which he is served.

NO INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST, OR MONEY ORDERS.

Postal articles cannot be insured for despatch to Camp Post Offices or be sent to them under the value-payable system. Money Orders will not be issued for payment by Camp Post Offices.

ARTICLES FROM CAMP POST OFFICES.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) viz. letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted at Camp Post Offices.

In the case of all articles (other than official articles) which are for delivery from other Camp Post Offices full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Official articles can be sent from one Camp Post Office to another free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

Postal articles cannot be posted under the value-payable system at Camp Post Offices, but they may be insured provided they are not intended for delivery from other Camp Post Offices.

MONEY ORDERS.

Ordinary money orders will be issued from Camp Post Offices at the ordinary rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings Bank deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers taking part in the Manœuvres at Camp Post Offices for credit, free of charge, to Indian Post Office Savings Bank accounts. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Indian Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at Camp Post Offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at Camp Post Offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in the Indian Post Office Savings Bank.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including post cards and embossed envelopes other than one anna soldiers' envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any Camp Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 5th November, 1902.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUSEDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1902.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

WHEN we were told that the Russian occupation of Manchuria was but to be temporary we expressed the opinion that we might expect to find Russian troops evacuating that country simultaneously with the departure of British troops from Egypt. As we stated a year ago Lord Lansdowne never believed in the Russian assurances that Manchuria would eventually be entirely restored to China, nor did he credit, at more than its true value, the explanation offered by Count Lamsdorff that the Russian military authorities in Manchuria had been directed to arrange with the local civil authorities the terms of a "modus vivendi" with the object of preventing the recurrence of disturbances in the vicinity of the Russian frontier and of protecting the railway from the Russian frontier to Port Arthur. We were asked to believe that no convention or arrangement with the Central Government of China of a permanent character had been concluded ; nor had the Emperor any intention of "departing in any way from the assurances that Manchuria would be entirely restored to its former condition in the Chinese Empire as soon as circumstances admitted of it." No one reposed that amount of confidence in the assurances that Russia would have liked, and that incredulity was not without justification as the Peking correspondent of the "Times" now shows. That gentlemen has just completed a visit of inspection, and in a noteworthy article testifies to the enormous energy that, in spite of the Boxer outbreak, has in five years transformed Manchuria from a Chinese possession to a virtually Russian province. Taking up the story where Mr. Colquhoun left it a year ago brings us up to the present date. Where the railway runs through Hei-lung-Kiang, a thinly peopled province, the traveller forgets he is in Chinese territory. A Chinaman seems to be an intruder, for Siberia appears to have been extended southward to the railway line. In the settlement of Manchuria Russia employed over two hundred thousand men. We were counselled a year ago that only under pressure Russia might be induced to reconsider her position, and even to evacuate the country "on paper." That pressure was applied, and the result of the "Times" correspondent's investigation serves but to demonstrate the accuracy of the prognostication. All this time Russia has been employed taking steps to make her influence so permanent that such a renunciation should be merely nominal. The solemn assurances regarding the evacuation of Manchuria will be faithfully carried out, he writes, especially as after such evacuation Russia, by concentrating her army of occupation along the railway, which passes the gates of the most important and richest cities of the three provinces, will be more immovably installed in Manchuria than before the evacuation.

Russia has Manchuria firmly in her grip, no matter which side of the border line they may be cantoned. From Harbin the railway carried southwards, passed the commercial cities of Kwang-cheng-tsze, Kai-yuen Tieling, Mukden, Liau-yang, Hai-cheng, and others along the Imperial highway in the valley of the Liau river. The country is one of the richest granaries of Asia, with live-stock and food stuffs well-nigh inexhaustible. Every town is overflowing with abundance, while all along the highway are vast Chinese Caravanserais, able to quarter comfortably the winter traffic which is one of the sights of Eastern Asia, two thousand carts drawn each by seven mules heavily laden passing a given point per day. It is self-evident what evacuation means. The evacuation of the country west of the Liau river means moving the troops one march eastwards to Mukden to the Russian railway concession, where they can be garrisoned permanently to guard the railway. The evacuation of Niu-chwang means the removal of the troops by an hour's journey to the Russian settlement of Tashih-chias, or up stream to permanent quarters in the concession. The evacuation of Mukden removes troops to one hour's journey without the walls. The evacuation of Liau-yang means the removal of the Russian troops to the railway concession. To evacuate Kirin merely necessitates the removal of the garrison to the railway concession at the station. "So cleverly has the railway been traced that there is not one important roadway in Manchuria which it does not command. The troops guarding the railway guard all the capitals. This is the Russian evacuation of Manchuria ; in every place evacuation merely means the removal of the Russian troops to a point from which the city evacuated can be struck immediately and without resistance. Is it too much then to say that Manchuria is absolutely dominated by Russia, and that evacuation cannot alter a domination which is fast becoming as effective as that of England over the native States of India ? Besides the close proximity of the troops and the ease with which they could clutch any given point, it must be remembered that all the officials are absolutely in her power, and that none can be appointed without her approval, that all the waterways are controlled by Russia, and that whenever they are navigable Russian steamers ply upon them. The evacuation of Manchuria is evacuation in name, and in name only. Consistently with his undertaking the Tsar's troops will claim to have left Manchurian territory. At the same time the position will practically remain unaltered.

So long as Russia adopts the policy of the "Open Door" in Manchuria the other Powers will have little cause for complaint. Russian occupation has been to the Manchu's benefit. The Manchu did not chafe at the Russian fitters. He is better off and more regularly paid. He prefers the Russian task-master to the Chinese. The Russian has developed his industries as well as his commerce. Russia may passively try to close the door to non-Russian trade ; but we doubt it. That she shall not be permitted to attempt it must be the earnest aim of British statesmen. Mr. Alexander Hosie, our Consul-General in Manchuria, recently showed us the value of Manchuria to Great Britain. In 1898-99 of 403,971 tons of shipping, including both Japanese and Chinese, 161,329 tons were British owned against 1,726 Russian ; and in 1899-1900 out of 503,209 tons 184,997 were British and 8,137 Russian. In the early years of the port of Newchwang one of the principal imports was Indian opium. Last year we sent them very much more than usual, and the value of the opium sent from Bombay to Manchuria was upwards of £109,000. In 1898 Indian cotton yarn amounting to 163,539 cwt. was imported, and in 1899 the import rose to 250,432, which, with T cloths, drills and shirtings of Indian manufacture, brought the value of Indian imports to upwards of two million pounds sterling. How long India will maintain her supremacy in yarn, apart from Russian tariffs, it is difficult to form an opinion, for although Japan's present contribution to this article of trade is much smaller, it has recently gained a larger proportionate increase. In 1898 Japan's contribution was 17,075 cwt and in 1899 50,515. But as Mr. Hosie points out, there is a danger both to India and to Japan in the Chinese Steam Cotton Mills, which, if the difficulties they have to contend with in purchasing raw cotton can be overcome, are bound to become powerful rivals. Their output for Newchwang increased from 12,472 cwt in 1898 to 17,311 cwt in 1899. It will thus be seen how important it is to Britain that the whole country should be free to non-Russian commerce. Russian occupation has brought a considerable accession of wealth to the Manchus, and we must see that we get a due share of it.

BOMBAY COLD WEATHER CRICKET.

The success which attended the few cricket matches played in Bombay last cold weather has led to a far livelier interest in the game, as far as local cricket is concerned, than has been the case for a good many years, and it has now been decided by a large number of enthusiasts that the experiment is worth repeating this year. Local cricketers have indeed been wound up to an extraordinary pitch of enthusiasm and keeness this year, and we have had an exemplification of this in the untiring energy with which they have taken the field on Saturday afternoons throughout the excessively trying weather experienced since the close of the monsoon. It would tax the memory of the oldest cricketer in Bombay to recall such enthusiasm as is now evinced in all matters "cricketical." In all this we foresee possibilities of the permanent introduction of cold weather cricket, and cricketers generally will agree that the great national game is too good a pastime by half to be allowed to suffer neglect at a time of the year when climatic conditions are favourable for such a form of exercise. Among the drawbacks to cold weather cricket is the difficulty that must always exist in preparing suitable turf wickets. Experiences of the past few weeks have however shown that by careful treatment it is possible to make a fairly good pitch on several grounds, notably those of the Bombay Gymkhana, Hindu Gymkhana, and Liberal C. C. If cold weather cricket is to be a permanent institution, it would be a pity to have local exponents of the game playing on a turf wicket one half of the year and on a matting wicket the other half. The form of batsmen would show a marked deterioration if this were the case, as the player who becomes used to a matting wicket is generally in difficulties in timing and watching the ball on a turf wicket, and vice versa. Another drawback which occurs to us is the shortness of the evenings, but even in the case of afternoon matches if captains of teams were to decide to start play punctually at two o'clock there would be sufficient time in which to determine the result of the majority of matches.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS.

THE Bombay Customs revenue during the official year recently ended provided an indication of reviving trade prosperity. The receipts totalled to Rs. 1,68,11,933, as against Rs. 1,38,98,671 in the previous year, and were the highest recorded for the last five years. Smaller imports of cocoanuts at Dholera and Broach, owing to increased rates at Goa, and reduced imports of salted fish accounted for a decrease in the revenue from sea imports, but the total import duties showed a substantial rise, being Rs. 1,63,67,098 against Rs. 1,34,45,042. The export duties exhibited a decrease though there was an increase in the amount of rice exported duty free. In regard to the deductions from import duties, there was an increase of drawback on cotton goods and a corresponding increase of the cotton excise drawback, from which it is inferred that Indian manufactures are holding their own in the foreign markets. The Customs report shows among other details a trifling decline in the imports of petroleum and liquid fuel. The general advance in the volume of trade produced an increase in Customs documents, and it is noted as an interesting fact that the number of petty importers, especially of cotton piece-goods, continues to grow. There were 1,070 Customs offences during the year. One of the features of the twelve months' trade was the activity prevailing in the cotton industry. In the administration of the Customs, the guard on the Goa frontier has been strengthened by the addition of twenty men from the reserve, to patrol the Terekhol and Kadra beats, will two fast sailing tonies have been requisitioned to cruise at night along the coast and up the rivers. The famine produced an increase of lawlessness in the Surat range, and some cases of piracy occurred off the coast. The offenders were, however captured, and someof them are in process of being dealt with. The Customs and preventive officers have done good work during the year, though it is noted that there were a few exceptions whose conduct was not satisfactory.

BRITISH MACHINERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THERE is a shade of comfort in these days of keen foreign competition to reflect that with all his alleged shortcomings the Cape importer still sticks to the British manufacturing engineer. On the railways practically all the machinery and about half the rails come from England. American locomotives have been tried and found wanting. The company has only purchased them when it could not get delivery from England. It will do so again when it finds itself similarly situated. The British manufacturer is equally to the fore in harbour work requirements. The elaborate electric tramways in and around Capetown, originally put down by Americans, are drifting more and more into British Channels. All the extensions in motive power and cars are British. And although, sad to say, the rails emanate originally from the Fatherland and Belgium, and although are to be found on some of the bogie work and under framing certain American names, a closer inspection reveals the fact that these, too, are now purchased from English firms. The post office authorities purchase all their plant, with the exception of telephones, which come from Sweden, in England. There is hardly any American or other foreign flour-mill machinery in Cape Colony The proportion of American or other foreign machine tools in engineering works is not so large as it is in Great Britain itself to-day. In engines, and boilers, and wood-working, and general machinery, the British manufacturer has up to the present held his own in Cape Colony at all events, and it rests with him to determine his future there. If he wants to maintain and increase his percentage which now stands at 66 per cent. of all the machinery imported into Cape Colony, and at the same time extend his business in Natal, Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, he must study the requirements of South African importers, make what they want, appoint agents, and pay attention to the complaints that are occasionally raised.

H. M. S. ASSAYE, Lieut-Commander R.M. Lambert, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Mandovi, Captain A. R. P. Nunes, will sail to-day for Goa.

THERE is as yet no official news from Afghanistan to confirm the tale of Russia and Kabul recently told by the Afghan trader in Calcutta to a representative of the "Englishman."

THE Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the October vacation. On the Appellate Side, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batty, and Mr. Justice Crowe and Mr. Justice Aston presided in the two courts. In each of the three courts on the Original Side, Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Mr. Justice Russell, and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided.

ATTENTION is directed to a notification from the postal authorities appearing in another column in reference to the posting of articles for the troops taking part in the Delhi manœuvres. Full postage must be paid on all articles and none can be insured for despatch to the camp post offices. No post town should be added to the address but special care should be taken to specify the regiment, battery, staff appointment, brigade or department of the person addressed.

THE statement that Jayaram and K. Seshachari, the two most prominent native cricketers in South India, had both declined invitations to play for the Hindus at Bombay in the match against the Authentics which takes place on the 21st and 22nd instant is only partially true. Though Jayaram finds it impossible to get away, Seshachari is able to do so, and leaves for Bombay to-day.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee gave judgment at the High Court, yesterday, against the Bombay Municipality in a suit for damages brought by Vithaldas Dharamdas and others. The plaintiffs prayed that the defendants might be decreed to pay Rs. 5,628 as damages, or if the damaged houses were pulled down then the sum of Rs. 11,000 as damages in consequence of the alleged negligence of the defendants in digging and constructing a trench or drain in front of the plaintiffs' three houses situated at Double Murder Lane on the east side of the Banganga Tank at Walkeshwar. In the month of June, 1900, the defendants caused a trench to be excavated for a pipe drain in the public passage or lane on the east side of the plaintiffs' houses and extending along the whole length of the line. On the 1st July, 1900, owing to a heavy fall of rain a considerable land slip or subsidence took place causing very heavy damage to the property and houses lying between the trench and the tank. After reviewing the facts and the law of the case at considerable length, his lordship came to the conclusion that whether there was percolation or saturation the drain in the condition in which it was on the 1st July, 1900, was the chief cause of the damage to the plaintiffs' houses. In his lordships opinion there was both percolation and saturation, and thus both causes combined brought about the catastrophe. This percolation or saturation was due to the trench which the Municipality had dug, and to the negligence of the contractors in digging and keeping it open. In his lordship's opinion, therefore, the defendants were liable and must make good to the plaintiffs the damage they had sustained. The question of the exact amount of damage will be determined hereafter.

FRANTIC HUNTERS OF FORTUNE.

A TRANSVAAL GOLD RUSH.

(BY F. W. SPENCER.)

I AM on the edge of civilisation, at the end of the railway, and facing towards the volcanic kopjes footing the great Zoutpansberg range, whose domed and wavy summits cut us off from the Limpopo Rive and the drifts near Tuli, where Colonel Plumer had his first rap at the Boers nearly three years ago.

Behind me to the south is the railway to Pretoria ; eastward lies a tumble of hills sweeping round to join the Zoutpansberg, and enclosing the gold-bearing districts of Spelonken, Woodbush, Selati, and Murchison ; to the west the country smoothes down towards Waterberg, and is traversed diagonally by the old wagon road to Rhodesia.

With me, as the lawyers say, are (or were) a small army of men of all nations, all types.

I say "were" because, of the crowd who surged and swore outside the Mining Registrar's office three days ago, scarce one remains in town. Yesterday (Sept. 24) they departed, dusty, unshaven, sun-scorched, but with a fever in their veins that impelled them unward. In Cape carts, "spiders," on bicycles, in the saddle, even on foot, they swept eastward and westward.

For miles their going was marked by swirling clouds of dust ; we who stayed behind lolled on the hotel stoop and took observations through a long glass, thankful that we were not as these frantic hunters after fortune.

"IN THE LAST DITCH."

There you have the prompting to this "rush" under a tropical sun and every discomfort that a poor traveller in these wild regions has to face. We are in the last stronghold of the Boers, writes Mr. F. W. Spencer in the "Daily Express". It is here they set their backs against the wall—the multitudinous walls of sheer mountains and obscure gorge—which defied even Tommy Atkins, who can penetrate where a goat climbs.

Many a sweating company has marched through V-shaped valleys about here, unconscious that they were treading upon nature's gold-storage chambers. This unordered civilian rush has for its objective that same gold, for the "fields" are open, and at sunrise to-day the thwack of the mallet should be heard, driving in the wooden pegs on corners of claims.

Since Lord Milner's ordinance of three weeks ago told prospectors they could go forth and "peg" with some certainty of tenure, the railway has been bringing packed freights of goldseekers up from Pretoria. It is a mere 177 miles to Pietersburg, but if one gets through in ten hours there is no need to snarl at the locomotive.

Sixty-four miles from the capital is Warmbaths, the site of a thermal spring welling with water at a temperature of 140 degrees. They have built a range of bath-houses around the central pool, and they do say the water is a magic cure for gout and rheumatism.

A story is told of an "old-timer" who persuaded two strangers that in this spring there lurked the great crocodile described by Rider Haggard in his "People of the Mist," and that the beast would show himself to the striking of a match on the further bank. The strangers wasted a box of vestas (rare luxuries here) and then sought the old 'un vainly with a tomahawk.

ON THE CORRIDOR TRAIN.

Aboard the corridor-train you roll jerkily across snatches of plain, over simple girder-bridges, round the shoulders of hills where the track is carved from the steep slope, through the malaria-haunted valley of the Nyl, past Marabastad (where Regulars and Volunteers held off a larger force of Boers for weeks in 1881), and on to Pietersburg, a straggling line of tin houses encompassing a dusty road.

Nevertheless, the "town"—it has, may be, 2,000 residents—is not an unlovely place. For one thing, it is above the fever-level. It supports two newspapers, two hotels, and two churches. But the only spot of interest to these invaders is now the District Registrar's office, where pegging licences are issued, and for the first three days of this week it has been humming with activity. A man must have a licence before he can "stake his claim."

Diggers' law is simple : "First come first served," but if the first-comer couldn't show credentials on demand, things might happen and not be mentioned later.

It is not all of these suitors of Fortune who can afford even the 50s. train fare from Pretoria. Men are here who have ridden across country on bicycles and on horse-back. Many a poor wretch has tramped every yard of the terrible 180 miles, dragging burning feet through red-hot sand and over grinding gravel, "humping his swag," maddened by heat and dust and flies, envying even the snail-pace of the rare ox-wagon.

THIRST AND HEAT.

Still, get here they must, despite heat and thirst and aching limbs. The will-o'-the-wisp fluttered, ahead through parching noons and chilly nights ; the few sovereigns needed to buy claim rights must be hoarded at any sacrifice. Then, with certificate in pocket they would have to face another heart-breaking plod to the Spelonken, eighty miles away, or the nearer fields of Smitsdorp, or the basin of the Selati river, flowing eastward to join the Limpopo on the twenty-fourth parallel.

Such men these were as they crawled along immature tracks called roads ! Old stagers, bearded, big-booted, in khaki and fustian ; clerks, in the straw hats and serge of the city ; "jew-boys," with haversacks slung over narrow chests, marching along in enduring patience, and envying the horseman doing his six miles an hour to their two. How many of these will return ? What a terrific gamble with death it is for them ? Within a month the rains begin, and the whole of this "low country" becomes the playground of the poisonous malaria.

From every dip in the ground rises the woolly vapour whose embrace is fatal to the "unsalted" man or beast, and up in the Spelonken and the Murchison Range, I am told, there are more lions this year than for a generation past.

However, we are but looking on at a repetition of history whenever there has been a "gold rush." One good thing the Government did.

The "pegging date" was first fixed for September 22, and there would have followed a wild scramble for licences on the old system. The early bird slept on the Registrar's office steps all night, elbowed his way in when the doors opened, rushed away with his certificate on a fleet horse, and was pegging long before rivals had secured their precious bits of paper.

The Pietersburg folk saw risk in this hustle, and, on their petition, the "pegging" was deferred until September 25 although the issue of licences began on Monday. A wise and eminently just proceeding.

Since the 22nd, men have been filing through the office quietly, and by the 24th the last applicant had been dealt with. It was a case of "start fair everybody."

The Registrar took more than £2,000 in small fees and now the mob is hammering in its pegs far and wide.

THE Lieutenant-Governor will leave Allahabad on Monday next, the 17th instant, for a couple of days on a short visit to Benares.

MAHARAJAH KISHEN PERSHAD BAHADUR, who has been confirmed in the office of Prime Minister, Hyderabad State, will be invested with the insignia of office in a special Durbar to be held shortly.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the Bombay District having been appointed to command a Brigade at the Manœuvres and Durbar at Delhi, will leave Bombay on the night of the 12th instant. During his absence the command of the District will devolve on Colonel R. H. Kellie, commandant, Deolali, and the station of Bombay will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. A. H. Callwell, R.G.A. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. on Thursday to announce the departure of Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

OBJECT OF HIS VISIT.

MEETING WITH BRITISH MINISTERS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The Kaiser, the King and Queen, and other Royalties attended service at Sandringham Church this morning.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Prior to entering the church at Sandringham yesterday, the King conversed for a few minutes with Mr. Chamberlain. The Kaiser then conversed with Mr. Chamberlain alone for a quarter of an hour.

The "Daily News" states that the Kaiser's visit to the King has reference to the "quid pro quo" sought by Germany for her quiescence while we complete our arrangements with Portugal regarding Delagoa Bay. His visit also refers to the situation connected with Germany's sudden refusal to evacuate Shanghai on the usual identical conditions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

The "Englishman" cablegram, dated London, the 8th inst., states :—

An extraordinary amount of speculation has been excited as to the real object of the Kaiser's visit to England. The belief that he has some political object in view is greatly strengthened by the fact that several ministers, including Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, have been invited to meet him at Sandringham.

The majority of the home papers have adopted an expectant attitude, but warn ministers to be very cautious.

The German Press, on the other hand, is showing considerable nervousness as to the English attitude as if it expected recent inflamed state of opinion between the two countries would react unfavourably on the Kaiser's plan if he has any.

(THROUGH REAUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

The List of Birthday Honours includes Knighthoods to Chief Justice Goodman of Hongkong, and to Mr. Alford, for services in connection with the China tariff ; the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George to Sir James Mackay ; Honorary Grand Cross to Count Matsugata ; Honorary Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George to the Sultan of Pahang, to Colonels Machado and Ferriera, ex-Governors of Mozambique, and to Senhor Castro, Governor of the Mozambique Company.

Messrs. Fitzharding and Vincent of Ceylon, and Mr. Mansfield, Consul at Amoy, are appointed Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

LATER.

The Birthday Honours List includes Prince Arisugawa of Japan, who has received the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The recipients of Birthday Honours are men chiefly distinguished in commerce and politics.

No new peerages have been created.

Colonel Gargao, the Governor of Mozambique, has been created a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Mr. John C. Hall, British Consul at Kobe, has been created a Companion of the New Imperial Service Order.

[Sir W. M. Goodman, Chief Justice of Hongkong, was until recently Attorney-General of Hongkong, and has been knighted on his appointment to the Chief Justiceship.

Sir James Lyle Mackay, K.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., has received the latter distinction for his services in negotiating the new Chinese Commercial Treaty. Sir James Mackay has been a partner in the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, since 1881. He came out to India as an employee of that firm in 1874. He was a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council during 1891-93 and was president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce from 1890 to 1893. He was created K.C.I.E. in 1894. He is a Director of the British India Steam Navigation Co., and has been a member of the India Council since 1897. He was appointed his Majesty's Special Commissioner to confer with the Commissioners of the Emperor of China on commercial questions, his mission resulting in the new China tariff.

Mr. Alford who has been knighted was associated with Sir James Mackay in the negotiations for the Commercial Treaty.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

REBELLION IN CHIHLI

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

A rebellion against the payment of the indemnity has been started in the Kaoyi district in the south-west of Chihli. Soldiers have been sent to suppress it. The extent of the rebellion is unknown.

THE GORDON COLLEGE AT KHARTOUM.

OPENED BY LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Lord Kitchener has opened the Gordon College at Khartoum, and expressed himself satisfied with the progress made. He said that he hoped, on his return from India, to find the College firmly established on the lines originally conceived.

MEDAL FOR TRANSPORT OFFICERS.

A special medal has been awarded to officers of the Mercantile Marine serving on transports during the wars in South Africa and China.

MASCAGNI AND HIS MANAGERS.

COMPOSER ARRESTED IN AMERICA.

The composer Mascagni has been arrested in Boston at the instance of his Managers for his alleged failure to complete his contract.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the English Mails of the 31st ultimo, left for Bombay at 9 p. m. yesterday.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ADVANCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

A Reuter despatch from Berbera states that General Manning has organised his preparations for an advance and completed his appointments, including Major Rattigan, Chief of the Staff, and Colonel Cobbe, in command, at Garrero, of a flying column.

General Manning and Colonels Rattigan and Cobbe leave on the 11th inst. on a tour of inspection of outposts as a preliminary to a general advance.

The Engineers are converting the goat-tracks into roads fit for wheeled transport. There are enormous difficulties in the way of transport and lack of water.

THE COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION.

GENERAL MANNING'S CAREER.

General Manning, the Commander of the Expedition, is Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Manning, of the Indian Staff Corps, who, with the local rank of Brigadier-General, occupies the exacting position of Inspector-General of the Military Forces of the African Protectorates, which are administered by the Foreign Office.

Although but thirty-nine years of age, and one of the youngest officers who ever held such an appointment as that which he now fills in the service of the British Crown, there is possibly no one alive who has seen more fighting in tropical Africa than he has. It is one of those curious anomalies of our army that an officer may in his regiment hold a far inferior rank than that which appertains to the position he may at the moment be filling. It is so in the case of General Manning, whose precise regimental rank in the Indian Staff Corps is but that of captain.

He only left England about a month ago, after taking part in the Coronation festivities and spending a hard-earned holiday in England. His immediate purpose when he made his departure was to proceed on a round of inspections of the wonderful and widely-scattered army of native soldiery which has administered since the month of October of last year, and are now known as the King's African Rifles.

Like so many, perhaps most, of those who have soldiered successfully amid the forest solitudes, the deadly jungles, and the miasmal swamps of the West African coast-line and the hinterlands, General Manning is a short man with a fair, reddish moustache, and light grey-blue eyes. Spare of figure, and carrying not a single ounce of superfluous flesh, he is in appearance, as he has proved to be in fact, an ideal commander of native troops. He has a wonderful faculty of acquiring languages and dialects, which has been of incalculable advantage to him in his remarkable career.

General Manning's first commission was in the South Wales Borderers, which he entered in August, 1886. As a lieutenant he gained admission to the Indian Staff Corps in July, 1888, and obtained his captaincy in August, 1897. He became brevet-major in January, 1898, and brevet-lieutenant-colonel in October, 1899. In January, 1895, he took employment with the Central African Rifles, and remained with that force until the many variously named native corps were amalgamated under the title of the King's African Rifles in October, 1901, when, as already stated, he became Inspector-General.

In the Burmese Expedition of 1887-89, he was employed on the staff in the Intelligence division. He was wounded, and received the medal and clasp. In 1891 he took part in the Miranzai (first), and Hazara expeditions, and for the latter received a clasp. The year 1893 found him—at thirty years of age—in Central Africa commanding the Mlanje (Nyassera and Mranda), Chirad-Zulu expeditions, for which he received another medal. The years 1895-98 gave him experience of fighting in British Central Africa and Rhodesia—namely, in the expeditions against Kawinga, Odeti, and Mkoma, and in Chilwa, and in command of the operations against the Chief Mpezeni. For his services in this remarkable series of little wars mention of him was made in despatches, and he received the successive brevet promotions that have already been referred to.

THE BOER GENERALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent telegraphs :—According to the Brussell's correspondent of the "Standard" the only object the Boer Generals have in prolonging their stay in Europe is to obtain an amnesty for the Cape rebels.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

THE BIRMINGHAM BANQUET.

The banquet to Mr. Chamberlain on the 17th inst. promises to be a great success. There has been an overwhelming demand for tickets.

The "Indian Daily New's" London correspondent telegraphs :—

A medal has been struck to commemorate Mr. Chamberlain's tour.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 9th inst. says :—

It is rumoured that Lord George Hamilton will remain at the India Office.

THE CASE OF THE 9TH LANCERS.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Colonel Legge intends during the Budget debate to-morrow to refer to the case of the 9th Lancers and to urge that an independent enquiry be held.

According to the "Daily Express" most of the Service members of Parliament condemn Lord Curzon's action.

[Colonel the Hon. Heneage Legge, M. P., for St. George's Hanover Square, was formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the 9th Lancers. He served in the Afghan War of 1879-80, was Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India in 1884, and commanded the Reserve Regiment of Lancers in 1900.]

THE EDUCATION BILL.

BISHOP WITHDRAWS HIS SUPPORT.

Bishop Gore has withdrawn his support of the Education Bill.

A STEAMER BLOWN UP.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

The steamer Deepdale, which sank in the Hooghly river on the 6th of August, resulting in a loss of four lives, was blown up this morning by the Port Commissioners. A charge of guncotton of 1,000 pounds was used.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

Some members of the Police Commission have been inspecting the different police stations in Calcutta, and will open their sitting here to-morrow.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

APPREHENSIONS OF BAD WEATHER.

OPENING OF SEVERAL CAMP OFFICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 10.

The prospects of fine weather for the Delhi Durbar do not seem to be improving. Bushire reports two inches of rain, and a shallow depression is said to be advancing eastwards across the head of the Persian Gulf which looks very much like the first indication of the commencement of conditions which accompany winter rains in Northern India.

The Camp Offices of the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Principal Medical Officer, his Majesty's Forces in India, will be open at Delhi on the 26th December to the 10th of January, re-opening at Calcutta on the 12th of January The office of the Military Secretaries will be at Simla until the 29th of November, and thereafter at the Commander-in-Chief's Camp at Delhi.

THE BOMBAY CAMPS AT DELHI.

SOME OF THE ARRANGEMENTS.

THE camp of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be situated, as has already been pointed out, adjacent to the camp of the Viceroy It is roughly speaking laid out in the form of an oblong, his Excellency the Governor's quarters being situated in the centre of one of the shorter ends, and looking down a stretch of ornamental gardens which run the whole length of the camp. The members of the Governor's staff will occupy quarters to the left and right of the Governor, and his Excellency's private guests will be given tents which are situated on each side of the gardens and along the side of the rectangle remote from the Governor. In the middle of the camp there will be a floral fountain. Metalled roads will run the whole length of the camp on either side of the gardens. There will be altogether sixty-five tents.

The camp of the Political Agent of Bombay will lie for a considerable distance on either side of the Girgaon road commencing near the Rajaka Bazar and finishing a good way beyond the ruins of Qazwala Sarai. The Political Agent's camp will be divided into two portions on either side of the road and will altogether cover an area amounting to six hundred square yards. The Chiefs of Kolhapur, Cutch, and Khairpur will be situated next to the Political Agent, and they also will be granted enclosures approximating to about 600 square yards each. The rest of the native Chiefs of Bombay will be placed in order of precedence and their camps will be according to their needs. After the Chief of Khairpur will come those of Cambay, Janjira Shehr, and Mokala, Rajpipla, Junaghad, Bhavnagar, Porbunder, Morvi, Gondal Palitana, Limri, Bansda, Barya, and the Idar nobles. A considerable area will also be apportioned for Durbaries. The plan of the Camp is of a very straggling description.

Each visitor to the camp is to be allowed one tent to himself with servants' quarters attached. The tents will be furnished by the contractors McCausland and Company, who will also supply each guest with a landau and pair.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' ARRIVAL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 10.

Lord and Lady Northcote, accompanied by Mr. Hill, Colonels Owen and Croly, and Captains Greville and Greig, arrived in Poona by a special train this evening. The train arrived forty minutes late owing to long stoppage at the Wadi station, where it was discovered that Guard Conn who was in charge of the train was lying seriously ill in his brake. Colonel Croly attended him, and when there was a sign of improvement he allowed the train to proceed, leaving two men to watch him. A further halt was made between the stations, when Colonel Croly again attended him ; so the train reached Poona nearly at eight o'clock. A number of European and native gentlemen awaited the arrival of their Excellencies. After alighting from the saloon his Excellency shook hands with those present, and left for Ganeshkhind. Guard Conn was sent to the Sassoon Hospital.

FOOTBALL AT POONA.

The finals in the Delhi Durbar Football Tournament between the Royal Scots and the Cheshires were played this afternoon. The game was the best fought out of the many that have been played on the Gymkhana ground. The Cheshires won by one goal to nil.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST MR. TILAK.

POONA, NOVEMBER 10.

Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, has passed an order permitting Mr. Nagpurkar to prosecute Mr. Tilak under Section 211, I. P. C., on an allegation of having brought a false charge of misappropriation against him.

The Magistrate gave the history of the case, and said I am satisfied that the original complainant Tilak had no just and reasonable grounds for preferring his complaint on the 20th July, 1901, and that it was done maliciously. I accord sanction to the prosecution of the offence, under Section 211, I. P. C., committed by Tilak in this Court as aforesaid under Section 195 C. P. C.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA, NOVEMBER 10.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Central Meeting was opened this morning. The camp was full with competitors. Nearly 166 British and 156 natives are taking part in it. H. M. S. Magdalla has sent a team from Bombay. Amongst the regiments representing are the Royal Scots, the Royal Engineers, the Shropshires, the Oxfords, the Connaught Rangers, the Royal Irish, the Suffolks, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Poona Volunteers, the B. B. & C. I. R. Volunteers, and one representative of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The York and Lancashire Regiments are unable to send men as they are under orders to proceed home and the G. I. P. R. Volunteers are unable to get away owing to the Delhi Durbar. Of native regiments there are the 7th Pioneers, the 3rd, 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th, and the Sappers and Miners. The 3rd Bombay Cavalry have entered for team matches. The camp is nicely laid out under the supervision of Major Welman, the Camp Commandant, and Captain Armstrong, Honorary Secretary. The firing commenced just after eight and was watched with considerable interest.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 10.

Major Maconchy, Intelligence Branch, Simla, has been granted ninety days' leave home.

Captain Stack, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Elliott, commanding the 1st Cavalry Division, Delhi Manœuvres.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chase, 27th Bombay Pioneers, has been appointed Assistant Umpire, Northern Army, Delhi Manœuvres.

Under instructions from the Bombay Command Office, Colonel W. O. Wolseley, R. A. M. C., will hand over the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Nagpore Districts, to Colonel Bourke, R. A. M. C.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

WHOLESALE CLOSURE THREATENED.

LONDON, October 25th.—Mr. Balfour, dissatisfied with the small progress that is being made with the Education Bill, has warned the Opposition that obstructive discussions will be met by wholesale closure.

If, Mr. Balfour declared, the mode of opposition which was being conducted in connection with the Education Bill was applied to other measures, parliamentary government would be impossible. It was, therefore, for Parliament to resist a confession of its own impotence.

The Standard remarks that the Roman Catholic authorities are fearful lest the concessions made by the Government will enable the local education authorities seriously to interfere with the school managers arrangement of work and selection of school books.

It is suggested, observes the same journal, that in view of the Government's concessions, the Roman Catholics may reconsider their attitude towards the Bill.

The Nationalists hope that their bishop will ask them actively to oppose the measure.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. O'BRIEN'S MOTION BLOCKED.

London, Oct. 25.—Messrs J. G. Butcher and Ian Malcolm, Conservative members for York and the Stowmarket Division of Suffolk, respectively, have introduced blocking motions in the House of Commons, checkmating Mr. William O'Brien, and preventing discussion on the Irish land question and the Crimes Act.

THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

GIFT FROM MR. ROCKEFELLER.

London, October 25th.—Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the American multi-millionaire, has offered £100,000 to a teachers' college connected with the Columbia University, in New York, conditionally upon £88,000 being raised from other sources.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will hold a Levee at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Thursday, 11th December, at 4-30 p. m. All civil, naval, and military officers, also officers of the Consular service and native officers of the native regiments and other gentlemen at Bombay, are invited to attend. Gentlemen entitled to the private entree are requested to bring a card, with their names legibly written upon them, to give to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor before being presented. All officers and gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them a good sized card, not ordinary visiting card, with their names legibly written upon it ; this card to be delivered to an Aide-de-Camp, so that their names may be announced to his Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to notify the same to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor at least eight days before the date of the Levee, after which time such notifications cannot be entertained. Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform should appear in full dress ; gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in morning dress.

Clergymen being university graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of judicial or academical office or status should appear in such robes or gowns.

Officers of regiments and batteries are requested to pass by collectively ; the native officers to be presented by their commanding officers.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the private entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the south door and take up at the north door.

DISPUTED CLAIM TO PROPERTY WORTH SIX LAKHS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard at the High Court yesterday the case in which Mahomed Ebrahin bin Goolam Hussain Haindiady and others sued Haji Mahomed Ibrahim bin Haji Allaoodin Jitekar and others, praying for an account of all the estate of Tajudin bin Hajee Ibrahim, come to the hands of Hajee Budroodin, and after his death to the hands or under the control of the first or other defendants ; for discovery of the rights of Mariambibi, the deceased wife of the first, and mother of the second, third, and fourth plaintiffs and the defendants, and for payment of her share to the plaintiffs, and the second defendant, and payment to the plaintiff of a monthly allowance of Rs. 700 till the hearing, and for receiver, etc. Mr. Davar, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Bhandarker and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, for the second defendant; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. Muljee Barbhaya for the third defendant.

The plaint stated that one Tajudin bin Hajee Ebrahim died at Bombay on the 18th May, 1855, intestate, leaving behind him property of the value of Rs. 6,50,000, and leaving as his heirs, according to Mahomedan law, one son and three daughters, all since deceased, and on whom his property devolved. Hajee Budroodin obtained letters of administration to the estate in December, 1857, and took possession of all the deceased's estates. He then purchased the shares of all the heirs of Tajudin except that of his deceased wife, Mariambibi. He took releases from the heirs except from Begumbibi, who was a lunatic, and whose share was purchased under an order of the court, and was deposited in the Bank of Bombay. The purchases were made by Budroodin as administrator with the monies of the estate; and the plaintiffs submitted that the estate which remained in the hands of Budroodin was as to 75 cents the property of his son Mahomed Abdulla, and as to 25 cents the property of Budroodin. Mahomed Abdulla died in 1874; and Budroodin died in January, 1899. The latter had in his hands at the time of his death immoveable properties of the value of five lakhs and moveable property of the value of about Rs. 1,50,000 which represented the estate of Tajudin, and which had come into the hands of the first defendant, with the title deeds, books of account, and papers relating thereto. Mariambibi, wife of the first plaintiff, died in December 1901, leaving the plaintiffs and others as her heirs, who now brought the suit.

The first defendant in his written statement, denied that the value of Tajudin's estate was Rs. 6,50,000 In the several proceedings which took place in the late Supreme Court and in the High Court, it was found that the value of the estate left by Tajudin was Rs. 75,000 only. The material allegations of the plaint were incorrect. The only portion of the estate which Budroodin took possession of was some monies in the Commercial Bank of India. The purchases of the shares made by him were made with his own monies. The properties which this defendant took possession of belonged to Budroodin's own estate or that of his father Hajee Allaoodin Jitekar. Most of the allegations of the plaint were untrue, and this defendant submitted to the court whether and how far the plaintiff's claim was maintainable having regard to the provisions of Act 15 of 1877.

The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with.

BIRTHDAY OF THE KING-EMPEROR.

YESTERDAY being the birthday of his Majesty the King-Emperor, all the Government vessels now lying in harbour, as well as the Portuguese Gunboat Mandovi, which was specially detained for the purpose, and the flagstaffs of the Royal Indian Marine and Royal Bombay Yacht Club, were tastefully decorated. At noon a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired from H. M. S. Perseus and the Portuguese Gunboat Mandovi.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 18th October, 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901 of 12,036 maunds and Rs. 15,033 in the earnings.

THE Municipal Council at Port Arthur has voted three million roubles towards the improvement of the town, laying out new streets, building jetties, and forming an inner anchorage for small craft.

THE amelioration of Maravars is engaging the attention of the Jesuit Missionaries in Tinnevelly. They intend opening a boarding house and an institution for this class at Palamcottah.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Mooljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

APPROACHING ROYAL VISITS.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. James Macdonald asked for a priority to consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation for the purpose of drafting an address to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The priority having been granted, Mr. Macdonald moved that the draft address of welcome to be presented to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, as submitted by the committee appointed by the Corporation, be approved and adopted and that the Secretary be requested to intimate to the Government in the Political Department and to the Private Secretary of his Excellency the Governor the wish of the Corporation to present an address of welcome to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their landing in Bombay.

A few alterations were suggested to be made in the draft address by Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Hormusjee S. Vakil, and others, and they were accepted by Mr. Macdonald. The address so modified, read as follow :

To General, His Royal Highness,
Arthur William Patrick Albert,

Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of Saxony. Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, K. G., K. T., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., &c., &c., &c.,

May it please Your Royal Highness,

WE, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, beg leave, on behalf of the citizens of this City, to offer to your Royal Highness a cordial welcome.

By the good fortune of its situation and the extraordinary prosperity to which it has attained under the rule of your Royal House, our City has become, in a special sense, the gate of India, and enjoys the prerogative of offering the first salutation from this ancient country to distinguished visitors from the West.

We exercised that privilege when your Royal Highness first set foot on these shores nineteen years ago, and the gracious words of your reply are on our records. On that occasion we tendered the loyal welcome which was due from us to a son of our beloved Sovereign coming, at her command, to fill a post of high honour and responsibility in our midst. But this time we venture to think that we may claim to welcome your Royal Highness on other grounds. For it is not as a stranger and at the call of duty that you now come. Voluntarily you have decided to re-visit a land in which you are now no stranger, and we take it as evidence that the reminiscences of your former sojourn among us are such as it is pleasant to you to revive. This is very gratifying to us, and we have little need to assure your Royal Highness that no spirit of mere formality prompts us to-day to express the hope that every pleasant association connected in your mind with this land and the people living in it may become more pleasant by this further experience ; that you may find many evidences that the loyalty and devotion with which your late revered mother was universally regarded have been transferred unfeignedly to his Imperial Majesty your brother ; and that you may be made sensible that the feelings with which the princes and people of this country had learned to think of yourself have not diminished in warmth.

We hope also and pray that your Royal Highness may be kept in health and safety and that you may carry back with you bright and pleasing reminiscences of the short time which you are to spend in our country.

In conclusion, we crave permission to associate with yourself, in all our good wishes, your Royal Consort, the Duchess of Connaught. whose gentleness we all so vividly remember. We are persuaded that the influences for good which must proceed from your Royal Highness' sojourn in this country, and intercourse with its princes and people will be enhanced in many ways by her gracious presence with you. We respectfully pray that her Royal Highness will accept from us, on behalf of the City which we represent and the whole country at the gate of which we stand, our grateful acknowledgment of the grace and goodwill which have prompted her to accompany your Royal Highness on this visit.

ILLUMINATING MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

Mr. S. D. Khote in accordance with a notice of motion proposed that the Commissioner be requested to invite tenders for the purpose of carrying out the work of illuminating Municipal buildings on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula rising to a point of order observed that under provisions of the Act the question of contract was vested entirely in the Standing Committee. The Corporation, had no right to direct the Commissioner to invite the tenders as contemplated by the proposition. The same proposition was brought before the Standing Committee and ruled out of order, though on a different ground.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna agreed with the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim and observed that the Corporation had no power to ask the Commissioner to invite tenders.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil and Mr. Baptista were of opinion that the proposition was in order.

After some further discussion, the President ruled that the motion was out of order, observing that the power of inviting tenders was vested in the Commissioner and not the Corporation.

WATER SUPPLY TO DADAR-MATUNGA.

The Corporation considered the Standing Committee resolution on a letter from Mr. K. S. Sanghavi, Architect and Surveyor, asking that a water main be laid along the passage, leading from the G. I. P. Railway Station at Matunga to the new Dadar-Matunga Road for supply of water to the houses on either side of that passage.

Mr. Macdonald moved that the applicant be informed that a main would be laid for the supply of water to the locality as soon as the City Improvement Trust laid out the road along which it was to be laid, and (2) that the Commissioner be asked to urge on the Trust the desirability of the early construction of the road or at least the purchase of the ground over which the road would be constructed.

POLICE CHARGES.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner on the question of the adjustment of police charges between Government and the Corporation, and sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 54,581 to meet part of the arrear police charges up to 1898-1899, amounting altogether to Rs. 61,416 payable to Government, the remainder Rs, 6,834-6-4 being adjusted against the plague grant.

LEASE OF LAND.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, had invited attention to the fact that the lease of land on the north and north-west sides of the Municipal buildings, handed over to the Municipality, expired on the 1st December next. The Commissioner was of opinion that the lease should be renewed for ten years.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak it was resolved to renew the lease for a period of ten years.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Thursday next.

THE S. S. CASPIAN IN A GALE.

The steamer Caspian, Captain Donald Young, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosine oil, encountered a cyclone during her voyage in the gulf of Aden. From Batoum to Aden she experienced fine weather, from thence a heavy easterly swell and an opposite current from one to one and a half knots til she passed the Kurya Murya Islands, then moderate north-east winds to Bombay. On the 2nd instant, at 10 p.m., rain fell in torrents, and a very strong gale with heavy squalls till noon of the 3rd in latitude 16 north and longitude 52·20 to latitude 16·30 north to 54·20 east, and then the rain ceased and wind shifted to the east. It then began to blow very strongly and there were showers of rain. At 3 p.m. the wind again shifted to the south-east. After a lapse of three hours the weather moderated and the rain ceased, the lowest barometer reading being 29·75.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander R.W.W. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 31st October. She brought the following details :—Major Coleman, Suffolk Regiment ; Lieutenant and Mrs. Herapath, 2nd West Riding Regiment ; 2nd Lieutenant Charles, 1st Royal Fusiliers ; Major Marder, R. A. M. C. ; Mrs. White and child ; six assistant surgeons ; three women and two children ; 173 European details ; three women ; seven children ; and 14 followers. The troops were landed and attached to the Colaba Depot pending despatch to their destination.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

AMERICA'S DESIGNS ON THE WORLD'S COTTON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Mr. H. A. Walker, one of the deputation sent by the London and North-Western Railway Company to the United States to investigate certain railway matters, has made a report on "Accidents and Casualties in the United States and the United Kingdom," that will, doubtless, take many persons by surprise. He finds that the United Kingdom railway companies have nothing to fear from a comparison between the accidents that occur on their lines with those that happen in America. He says :—"It will be seen from the figures that I have been able to place before you that the American companies have nothing to boast of in the safety either of their passengers or of their employes. On the contrary, human life seems to be considered of much less importance over there than it does with us, and I am of opinion that in this respect British railway officials have nothing whatever to learn from their American confreres." Coming to the actual figures we find that the United States railways have nine times the mileage of the United Kingdom, but only carry half the number of passengers. In 1901, there were 1,071,169 employes engaged on the American railways, an average of 5·43 to the mile, whereas in the United Kingdom there were 574,834 employes, or 26·35 to the mile. In 1900 the number of passengers killed by accidents to trains in the United Kingdom was 16, against 93 in America ; 863 were injured in the United Kingdom, 1,999 in America. Other accidents to passengers accounted for 126 killed, and 2,187 injured in the United Kingdom, as compared with 156 killed, and 2,129 injured in the United States. With regard to accidents to persons other than employes or passengers, 552 were killed and 824 injured in the United Kingdom, against 5,066 killed and 6,549 injured in the United States. This large total is largely accounted for by the fact that in America there is nothing to prevent persons straying on the line. With regard to companies' servants, whereas the number employed in America compared with the number employed in the United Kingdom is as 2 to 1, the number killed is in the proportion of 4 to 1, and the number injured as 13 to 5. This disparity is largely caused by the system still obtaining in the United States under which brakemen of goods trains have to run on the top of the cars to apply the hand brake. The greater number of accidents to trains is due to two main causes :—(1) The almost general absence of block working on the railways ; and (2) the fact that the permanent way is neither laid nor maintained in the efficient manner usually adopted by the British railways.

Mr. O. P. Austin, the able chief of the Washington Bureau of Statistic, recently delivered an address at New York before the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Austin began by saying that the principal suggestions which he desired to offer to the cotton manufacturers of the United States was that the time had now come in which they might enter actively upon the task of turning into manufactured form a much larger share of the cotton which the United States supplies to the world than they have done in the past. Up to this time the cotton manufacturers of the United States have apparently contented themselves with supplying the home market. In this they have been extremely successful. Practically all the cotton goods consumed in the United States is produced by its own manufacturers, importations of manfactured cotton amounting to less than 10 per cent. of the home consumption. The consumption of cotton manufactures in the United States has increased enormously, and the manufacturers have fully kept pace with that consumption. The value of the cotton manufactures of the United States was stated by the census of 1870 at 177 million dols., and in 1900 at 339 millions, or an average of 4·65 dols. per capita in 1870 and 4·46 dols. per capita in 1900. But the fact that prices have fallen more than one-half meantime, while the per capita consumption has not materially changed, indicates that the quantity consumed per individual has greatly increased, and this is sustained by the fact that the amount of cotton annually consumed by American mills has more than quadrupled since 1870. The fact that the manufacturers have fully kept pace with a consumption which has quite quadrupled since 1870 and have during recent years begun to seek markets abroad suggests that they are now in a position to enlarge their field of operations. In recent years they have developed the art of relieving the congestions in the home market, caused by overproduction, by exports of cotton manufactures, and the exports of cotton cloths have increased from 14 million yards in 1870 to 147 millions in 1885, and 504 millions in 1902, or 36 times as much in 1902 as in 1870.

Up to this time the great cotton markets of the world have been chiefly supplied by manufacturers located in countries which produce no cotton and which draw their raw cotton from the United States. The value of the cotton goods imported by those countries having statistical records amounts to nearly £120,000,000 annually, and of this the United States supplies at present but about £6,000,000 per annum, or less than 5 per cent., nearly all the remainder being supplied by countries which do not produce cotton and which draw practically all of their raw cotton from the United States. The fact that the United States produces three-fourths of the raw cotton of the world and has so developed the art of manufacture that its manufacturers are able to fully supply the enormous home market and to begin supplying their surplus to other parts of the world suggests, in Mr. Austin's opinion, that such a country should be able to make for itself a permanent position among those supplying the world's growing demand for manufactured cotton goods. The annual importations of cotton goods, considering the world by grand divisions, are :—Asia, 220 million dollars ; Europe, 172 millions ; North America, 69 millions ; South America, 48 millions ; Africa, 42 millions ; Oceania, 22 millions ; and to this must be added probably 50 millions for those countries having no statistical record of their importations. Considering the importations by countries, the most important importers are India, with annual imports to the value of 107 million dollars ; and China 73 millions. At the present time this market for over 600 million dollars' worth of cotton manufactures is supplied chiefly by Europe, which exported 544 million dollars' worth of cotton manufactures in 1901 ; Asia, 49 millions ; and North America, 31 millions. Of this total exports of cotton manufactures, no less than 359 million dollars' worth was exported by the United Kingdom alone ; 59 millions by Germany, 36 millions by France, 35 millions by India, and 32 millions by the United States.

Of the 400 million dollars' worth of cotton cloths exported, 365 million dollars' worth was sent from Europe, which produces no cotton, but 26 million dollars' worth from the United States, which produces three-fourths of the world's cotton ; while of the 127 million dollars' worth of miscellaneous cotton manufactures exported, 120 million dollars' worth was from Europe, and but 6 millions from the United States. Of the 100 million dollars' worth of yarns exported, the value of 58 millions from Europe, 30 millions from India, and none from the United States. Thus of the 625 millions dollars' worth of exports of cotton manufactures entering into international commerce last year, the value of 544 millions was from Europe, which imports all the cotton which it utilises, and only 31 millions from the country which produces about three-fourths of the world's cotton—the United States. The suggestion that the United States may henceforward obtain a larger share in supplying the cotton manufactures imported by the world is strengthened by the evident fact that the industry of cotton manufacturing is gradually moving towards the cotton-producing countries, and that the United States, the world's greatest producer of cotton, is outrunning the European countries in the manufacture of cotton goods. In 1890, the United Kingdom manufactured 3,227,000 bales of cotton, and the United States 2,189,000 bales, or about 66 per cent. of the number manufactured by the United Kingdom. In 1901, however, the United Kingdom manufactured 3,269,000 bales, and the United States 3,435,000 bales. In 1890 the number of spindles in operation in the United States was only about one-third of the number in the United Kingdom, now it is 43 per cent. of the number in the United Kingdom. In 1890 the quantity of cotton manufactured on the Continent of Europe exceeded that in the United States by 56 per cent.; now it exceeds American manufacture by only 33 per cent. From 1890 to 1901 the consumption of cotton in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe has increased by 18 per cent.; that of the United States 57 per cent., and that of India, also a cotton-producing country, 66 per cent. These facts, in Mr. Austin's opinion, indicated that the trend of the cotton manufacturing industry is now toward the cotton-producing countries, and this fact added to the other conditions already named, seem to justify the opinion that the United States may now successfully enter the field of supplying the cotton manufactures required by other countries.

The Home Office has issued a draft of regulations proposed to be made for file-cutters' shops. The regulations are not, it is stated, in their final form, and they are subject to revision. File-cutting by hand is certified, for reasons given, to be a dangerous process, and it is so certified by the Home Secretary in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The reasons for this step are, briefly :—(1.) "That it has been shown conclusively that file-cutting by hand under the circumstances which actually prevail, is extremely injurious to the health of the workers, and produces the highest mortality of all processes carried on in factories and workshops: (2) that as the result of the inquiry in 1897-98 of the Committee on Dangerous Trades, there was a general agreement in favour of regulations; and (3) that recently the necessity of establishing regulations under the Act had been strongly urged by a deputation from the Health Committee of the Sheffield City Council." While Mr. Akers-Douglas believes that the regulations are likely to effect a considerable improvement in the conditions under which the industry is carried on and to be effective in preserving the lives and health of the workpeople, they will not, he thinks, impose any heavy burden on the owners of the file-cutting shops, nor require of the workpeople anything more than they can carry out without interfering with their work. The regulations are twelve in number, and provide, among other things, for efficient inlet and outlet ventilators in every room, the provision of sufficient and suitable washing conveniences for the use of the file-cutters, the lime-washing of the walls twice a year, that the number of stocks in any room shall not be more than one stock for every 350 cubic feet of air space in the room, that the distance between the stocks measured from the centre of one stock to the centre of the next shall not be less than four feet, and that every room shall have a substantial floor, the whole of which shall be covered with wood, concrete, or other washable material. The workrooms are not to be used for cooking or sleeping purposes, and every file-cutter when at work is to wear a long apron reaching from the shoulders and neck to below the knees. The regulations are to come into force on the 1st January next.

The Royal decree recently issued and countersigned by the Spanish Minister of Agriculture respecting the granting of concessions for mines and waterworks in the mountain districts of Spain is criticised by the Madrid "Imparcial" on the ground that, with the declared object of promoting the better organisation and protection of forest culture, the decree complicates the formalities concerning the exploitation of the subsoil and springs to an extent likely to affect most unfavourably the growth of the national wealth. It is observed that though hardly any precautions could be considered excessive on behalf of forestry, perhaps the most important and most neglected among the economic interests of Spain, the mere statement of intention offered by the decree constitutes no effectual protection, while on the other hand it is certain that the procedure established by it must for the present delay and slacken the operations necessary for the utilisation of mining and waterworks concessions. The "Imparcial" does not deny that in a wooded district where mines have been opened, great abuses may be committed by the reckless destruction of trees and vegetation generally and the unnecessary devastation of the surrounding soil, and agrees that forests require special protection in a country where they are so little respected as in Spain. It is urged, however, that the harmonising of such primary economic interests as the protection of forests and the development of mining and irrigation presents too many delicate and difficult problems to be approached from a single point of view or hastily decided. The Madrid paper argues that the provisions of the decree err from excessive centralisation, and that in the granting of concessions more discretion should be allowed, within well-defined limits and under effectual safeguards of responsibility, to the engineers in charge of the forest districts.

THE RAVAGES OF WAR.

Of war' ravages dwellers in South Africa know too much, but fortunately not all. There is surely nothing more depressing than the spectacle of burnt and looted villages and farms, vineyards and fruitful fields wasted and spoiled, with here and there rusted abandoned machinery. Of all these horrors this continent can furnish examples enough and to spare; yet when compared with the desolation which marked the track of the invading army through highly-cultivated and populous France in 1870-71, there is scarce a sign of damage in the theatre of the late war.

The war waged by disease against man is in many respects like the war waged by man against man. Its most important difference is that it knows no peace, but fights ceaselessly until it slays or is slain. It knows nothing either of armistice or compromise.

"There could surely be no greater torture than to slowly starve to death in the midst of plenty," writes Mr. J. Kelly, of Dobson Street, Port Elizabeth, S. A., on March 12, 1902; "yet that was the fate which once stared me in the face. For thirteen years I was afflicted with tapeworm, and from being a strong and healthy man declined to a state of weakness and emaciation. I derived little or no nourishment from food, and my consequent lassitude rendered me quite unfit for my ordinary daily work. I was living at Durban at the time, and the doctor who had charge of my case there tried several methods to free me of my trouble, but was powerless to effect that which Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup afterwards so speedily accomplished. On several occasions I was made to abstain from solid food for as long as five consecutive days, and for months at a time I lived without requiring the aid of a knife and fork. One mixture, which my doctor gave me as a last resort, I took for four months, and at the end of that time was as bad as ever. I often think of all that I suffered during those years, and wonder how I endured it; but the bitterest part is to know, as I do now, that the misery was quite unnecessary. Having met with a pamphlet which described how others who had suffered from the same complaint had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, I at once perceived that the treatment to which I had submitted was entirely wrong. I resolved to take a course of it, and my resolution was rewarded with complete success. Unlike the ineffectual attempts to starve or poison the cause of my trouble, Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup gave power to the stomach to perform its natural functions, and by removing all impurities from the system completely freed me of my torment. It took only six bottles to produce this grand result."

Mrs. Jane Edworthy, of Dobson Street, Port Elizabeth, S. A., described on February 28, 1902, the relief she had experienced from a totally different malady by employing the same means as had restored Mr. Kelly to health. "I suffered," says Mrs. Edworthy, "from general weakness and a dreadful bearing down sensation. Fearful headaches reduced me to such a state of weakness that at last I was unable to do little things for myself, and I was much troubled by a sharp pain between the shoulders. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup having been recommended to me, I was induced to buy a bottle, and experienced so much benefit from it that I bought two others These three bottles completed my cure—a thing which some of the best doctors in the country had failed to achieve. I have never since been without it in the house, and am always glad of an opportunity to tell others what it has done for me."

MEASURES AGAINST PLAGUE.

On Saturday last a meeting of some of the plagu volunteers and the secretaries of the different communities,'private health camps, was called by the Municipal Commissioner and Dr. Turner in the Municipal Hall. Amongst those present were the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Shamsh-ul- Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Rao Bahadurs Dhakji Kashinathji, N. T. Vaidya, G. N. Nadkarni V. C. Vandeka Vasanji Khimji, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rezak bin Curtas, Khansahebs A. S. Moos, P. P. Raghina, David Solomon, M. Faridudin, and Husanali Mulla Hakimji, Drs. A. G. Viegas, DeSouza, Fereira, and Katrak, Messrs. Lund, MacDonald, S. D. Khote, Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, and others.

In his address to the meeting Dr. Turner said:

I thought it fit to appeal to you in person for your valuable assistance. You have helped the plague administration and the Municipality during most difficult and hard times. Your assistance has been the means of teaching the people the utility of the plague measures. In short the success of carrying out the plague measures was in as small degree due to your efforts and personal sacrifice of some amongst you. The situation as it at present is is not alarming. The health condition of the city is much better than previous years, and there is every hope it will not attain as bad a form as that of last year and any previous years. It is to guard against such a contingency that this meeting has been called; and I trust that you will render every assistance in your power.

Prevention is better than cure. Precautionary measures taken before the commencement of any epidemic go a great way in reducing the mortality from that disease. In April last the Dispensary Scheme and the New Registration Scheme were brought into force and their advantages are now apparent. The mortality in the city has been lesser than what it was last year. The plague epidemic that year had already begun at this time with all virulence. No doubt the state of affairs at present as compared with last year is satisfactory. But I must admit that it has not fulfilled all my expectations. Certainly it should have been much better than it is at present if the poor people had taken advantage of the charitable dispensaries. The dispensaries have conferred immense advantages to thousands of people, But I maintain they can do still further good, provided poor people seek assistance. I am informed that great many of the poor people are ignorant of the charitable purpose with which the dispensaries have been established. Some others are not aware that we have paid nurses who render gratuitous service to the poor at their doors in labour cases and in all cases of sickness.

Many of you who are assembled here are ratepayers, and I think that you would be too glad to see that the Municipal Revenue for which you contribute should be utilized in the proper direction and turned to best advantage. All I want you to do is to see that best advantage is taken by the poor and the money spent goes a great way to ameliorate the condition of the suffering poor. The habits and conditions of the rich and middle class are satisfactory, and do not make them liable to all sorts of diseases, and even when they do suffer they have no difficulty in securing medical aid. It is the poor whose habits and conditions of life are very unsatisfactory. They are the first to suffer from the ravages of any disease. It is for such class of people that provision for medical aid and relief of every kind should be provided. The presence of such people is a source of danger to the city. When once they are properly looked after, every facility given them and taught to take advantages of such facilities the danger for the city diminishes. I would earnestly request you to suggest me some means how to teach the mass of ignorant and poor people to resort freely to our dispensaries and take full advantage of them. I am aware that the customs of the caste preclude some classes from taking dispensary drugs. To such my reply is that nothing can preclude them from calling in a Municipal Doctor for diagnosing the case. They did not take any medicine from us but if they call in any of our doctors it will facilitate in a very great degree their as well as our work, and we can hope to arrive at a very correct registration of deaths, trace where plague is prevalent and lastly find out what diseases are generally prevalent in the city and take necessary steps to control the spread of plague. What I want the assistant of volunteers for is to give us early information of sickness and relieve overcrowding.

1. To visit localities which are overcrowded with poor classes and explain to them that they can receive medical help either from the dispensary or from the visits of a nurse or medical man.

2. They must be told that all births must be registered at the dispensaries. All deaths must be registered and a certificate will be given free.

3. All cases of sickness should be reported to the dispensaries.

4. That a certificate of the cause of death must be produced at the cemetery.

5. To induce people to evacuate infected houses.

6. To advise people that early removal to hospital is much better than the worse form of isolation as is done at present.

7. To visit the Municipal Dispensaries to see that the relief given is in the proper direction.

I think the best way to do this is to visit the localities and talk to the people and circulate instructions printed in the vernacular. Those who cannot read will gather information from others.

For six years Government and the Municipality have been spending large sums in carrying out various measures to control plague. The methods employed have been directed towards utilizing the services of large numbers of officials and spending lakhs of rupees, the utility of which is only now becoming apparent to the people. My idea is that if the energy and money is expended in the direction of educating people to the value of preventing disease and in making them more self reliant, we should reduce difficulties to be contended with. My experience teaches me that the native of India does not value what costs him nothing any more than the native of any other country. The custom which has so long prevailed of Government and the Municipality undertaking all responsibility, and allowing custom and habits to prevail that the native has taken for granted that he may still continue to receive that help and will stir neither hand nor foot to help himself.

The cause of overcrowding which naturally means filthy surroundings and unhealthy conditions is due to high rents, want of cheap rooms, and poverty of the people.

I need not here remind you that in order to pay the rent of one room, five or six families crowd together in a room for which is charged 7, 8, and 9 rupees. In times when there is no epidemic, this is bad enough, but when an infectious disease is present in a community, this overcrowding is the greatest obstacle to be contended with. I ask you then to bring all the influence you can to bear on first, on the landlord, and secondly on the people to try and help themselves.

I find from the past records that a great many public spirited men rendered substantial help to relieve the distress of the plague-stricken people in the city.—Numerous camps were erected by the charitably disposed persons for the evacuation of the poor people. Last year more or less we had to depend on our own resources. About 21 camps were maintained by us to provide free accommodation for poor people and nearly 28,000 people availed themselves of them.

Amongst those who rendered us assistance last year was Rao Bahadur Karamsy Damji who erected two camps at considerable expense and placed them at our disposal for accommodating poor people. These camps have since been repaired and will be maintained this year also. Mr. Shivlal Motilal has been kind enough to let us free use of his land at Foras Road for camp purposes and one or two other gentlemen have also rendered some assistance.

Government and the Municipality have done much in this way during the past year and will continue to do so this year also. Arrangements hav been already made to erect the same number ofcamp this year, but I think I shall be justified in appealing to you to provide some more accommodation for the poverty stricken people from the slums of the city. If all the employers of labour of every kind in the city were to provide temporary accommodation there would not be much difficulty for us. I would therefore bring to your notice the advisability of urging the mill owners to erect some camps for their employees, or some wealthy and generous men amongst you to do it for the benefit of the poor, I should like to say a word or two about the private camps. Many of you are aware what difficulties we have had in the early days of plague to induce the different community people to erect camps. Meetings had to be called of the leaders of the different communities and the advantages of evacuation had to be told, and lastly every convenience had to be rendered free of charge. Year by year some thousands of rupees had to be spent on private camps for conservancy, lighting, and supervision charges. Year by year the wants and requirements of the people are growing, and with that the expenditure also. The people now fully appreciate the benefits of going into camps, and I think a small charge of annas four or eight made on each family per month will not be a great hardship on them but will go a great way in reducing our expenditure.

It was agreed upon by the volunteers that the proposals of the Health Officer were very beneficial and that they should try their best to give them effect. The meeting was then dissolved.

White and Sound Teeth.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

THE FAR EAST.

THE ABOLITION ON LIKIN.

ACTION OF VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS.

When negotiations were going on between the Chinese Commissioners and Sir James Mackay for the abolition of likin, says the "Sin Wen Pao" of the 16th inst., the foreigners in Shanghai unanimously said that all the Chinese Provincial authorities, from the Viceroys and Governors down, would strongly oppose the proposal. Later on, when the subject had been agreed upon between the negotiators, the foreign residents here again unanimously said that likin could not be effectively done away with, as the Provincial authorities would continue to collect it under some other name. In our opinion, however the high Provincial authorities are anxious to see the evils in the train of this universally condemned system of taxation removed, as evidenced by the efforts which Chang Chihtung and the late Liu-Kun-yi put forth in getting Sir James Mackay to agree to the arrangements for its abolition. We also consider that sufficient precautions have been taken against the continuation of the tax under other forms or names, as it is clearly stated in the new Treaty that, after the abolition of likin, all future taxation on goods in China shall be supervised by foreign officers from the Maritime Customs. Moreover, the Provincial treasuries will not be affected in any way by the new change, as the revenue, derived from the surtaxes on both imports, and exports is to be apportioned to the provinces as a compensation for the loss of likin. We, therefore, firmly believe that if the article in the new Treaty relating to the abolition of likin be put into operation, all the evils growing out of that system of taxation will be effectively removed.

But we are now informed that some of the Viceroys and Governors are so ignorant as to think that the likin abolition article in the new Treaty will come into force next year, and they fear that without the help of this taxation, they will not be able to raise sufficient funds to pay their shares of the Boxer indemnities. Accordingly they ordered their subordinates to devise other means to make up the probable deficiency. Such an anxiety on the part of the ignorant Viceroys and Governors appears to us to be groundless, because the system of likin taxation, whether existing or abolished, does not affect their contributions towards the payment of the Boxer indemnity. Since the shares of the indemnity were assigned to the different provinces, other forms of taxes than likin, such as the housetax, land-tax, opium tax, shop tax and so forth, have been put in force, and if we are informed rightly, have yielded funds more than sufficient to meet the Provincial contributions towards the indemnity.

As far as we know, it has always been the practice in the past that the money derived from likin taxation is devoted to the expenses for running the Provincial governments. So, besides such expenses, the Viceroys and Governors should have nothing else to be anxious about, on account of the abolition of likin. But these expenses have already been provided for, in the new Treaty, from the surtax funds. We, therefore, say that we consider their anxiety groundless. If the ignorant Viceroys and Governors continue behaving so foolishly as is above described, they will simply excite the suspicion of the already suspicious foreign merchants, that the likin abolition article stipulated in the new Treaty, cannot be effectively carried into operation. Already very much opposition to the new arrangement is reported to have been raised in mercantile circles in Russia, France and the United States of America.

THE CHENCHOU MURDERS.

FIRM ACTION OF BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

GUNBOATS PROCEED TO HANKOW.

A Shanghai telegram, dated October 23, says:—Mr. E. H. Fraser, British Consul-General at Hankow, is pressing the claims of the British authorities over the murders of Messrs. Bruce and Lowis at Chenchou in Hunan.

He demands the dismissal from official service for ever of Taotai Tsai, of the Foreign Office at Changsha in Hunan, the decapitation of the brigadier-general stationed at Chenchou, and the payment of an indemnity of £10,000. The Governor of Hunan Province refuses to accede to these demands, referring the matter to the Waiupu (the new Chinese Foreign Office at Peking). Meanwhile, four British men-of-war are making a demonstration of force at Hankow.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN BORNEO.

CLUB SET ON FIRE.

During the past few weeks, says a correspondent writing on October 16, British North Borneo has been visited by several destructive thunderstorms, one on the night of the 25th Sept. being particularly violent. It commenced about midnight, lasted five hours, and did a considerable amount of damage. It is admitted to have been the worst storm that North Borneo has been visited by during the past twenty-five years, at least. The Club was struck by lightning and set on fire, whilst trees were struck down and splintered wholesale. People were petrified with terror and several narrow escapes were noted, but no loss of life has been reported. The fire at the Club was extinguished before any serious amount of mischief was caused by the flames.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN SIAM.

With regard to the stories as to the insurgent Shans gathering in Northern Siam between Muang Payaw and Muang Ngao, the "Bangkok Times" learns that the Siamese troops are finding no difficulty in dealing with this renewed attempt, which has served the useful purpose of concentrating the dangerous element. It says that there is no doubt that the immediate cause of the trouble was the inadequate attempt to put down dacoity in the Muang Long district, after the Shans there had got completely out of hand.

ANTI-FOREIGN OFFICIAL EXECUTED.

The "N.-C. Daily News" of the 13th instant, says:—The summary execution of Ho Chin-sheng the ex-Assistant Commissioner of the Hunan Military Secretariat whose inflammatory anti-missionary placard was translated in these columns a short time ago is reported from Changsha. It appeared that as soon as it became known that Ho Chin-sheng had been inveigled by the Shaoyang authorities into custody and sent post haste in a cage to Changsha in obedience to Governor Yu-Lien-sans orders the notables and gentry of Paochingfu came forward and offered to go bond for Ho Chin-seng that he would not be again guilty of such conduct in the future. As this was seen to be merely a scheme to gain time for affecting a rescue of this firebrand of the Conservatives Governor Yu sent secret instructions to officials of cities through which Ho and his escort would have to pass on their way from Shaoyang to Changsha to summarily decapitate the man the moment instructions were received for his execution. Accordingly when Ho Chin-sheng had arrived as far as some twenty-five miles from Changsha he was immediately led out and beheaded by the local executioner of the town before even his own escort quite knew what the whole thing was about. This promptitude of Governor Yu Lien-san acting under advice of course of Tsai Toatai will, it is to be hoped, put a stop for a while to any further anti-missionary propaganda in Hunan.

THE FAMINE.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	14774	64416	79190
Punjab	...	954	954
Central Provinces	...	195	195
Total British Provinces ..	14774	65565	80330
Native States.			
Rajputana States	7	1485	1492
Baroda	3222	5885	9107
Bombay Native States... ...	3824	2583	6407
Total Native States ...	7053	9953	17006
Grand Total ..	21827	75518	97345

Name of Province.	Present Week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh... ...	8595	54905	63500	— 15690
Punjab	...	916	946	— 8
Central Provinces	...	239	239	+ 44
Total British Provinces ...	8595	56090	64685	— 15654
Native States.				
Rajputana States	7	1284	1291	— 201
Baroda	2306	5510	7816	— 1291
Bombay Native States ...	3553	2209	5762	— 645
Total Native States ...	5866	9003	14869	— 2137
Grand Total ...	14461	65093	79554	— 17791

PAUL KRUGER.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEMOIRS OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Kruger, in another part of his memoirs, narrates a further interesting episode of the Kaffir war, as follows:—

General Potgieter, a cousin of the horribly murdered Hermann Potgieter, set out from Zoutpansberg in 1853 with 100 men to avenge the murder of his relative. At the same time, and with same object, Commandant-General Pretorius started with 200 men from Pretoria. I was with the latter's commando as second-in-command. Before the two commandos were able to join forces the Kaffirs made a night attack on Potgieter's laagers, but were fortunately repulsed. After the junction of the commandos, the Kaffirs were driven back into their mountains where they retired into caves and gorges. Here they were besieged by the united commando, and forced to surrender through hunger.

After the Kaffirs had long lain in hiding and suffered many losses through famine, without showing any immediate signs of surrender, I asked leave to put an end to this position and obtain their submission by stratagem. With this purpose I crept in the dark, unseen, into the cave where the Kaffirs lay hidden. Sitting down among them I talked to them in their own language, as though I were one of themselves, and said that it would be better to surrender than to die of hunger. I went on to say that the white men would certainly not kill us, and offered myself to go out to the white men and talk to them. Suddenly an armed Kaffir cried:—

"Magoa" (a white man).

But the moment of danger was soon past for no sooner had the Kaffir cried "Magoa" than the others fled further into the cave; and I, too, sprang to my feet and fled with them to the back of the cave. The Kaffirs now looked everywhere for the white man except where he really was, in their own midst. After they had become a little quieter I again talked to them in their language, advising them to surrender. At last I succeeded in obtaining leave to take out 170 or 180 women and children with me, and it was not until I was outside that they perceived that it was I, and not a Kaffir, that had spoken to them. My plan really was to obtain the voluntary surrender of the Kaffirs, and thus to get their guilty captain into our hands. But this plan failed, and we were obliged to continue the siege.

At the commencement of the civil war, 1861-1864, Kruger wished to take no part at all in the disputes but, after he had once been drawn in, he did not rest, we are told, until he had secured the right of popular opinion. Speaking of this, he says:—

After the sitting of the First Volksraad which had made up the differences, ex-Commandant-General Schoemann's party refused to accept its decision. They forcibly interfered with the proceedings of the Supreme Court, which had been charged to examine the matter; and now troubles began in consequence. At that time I was hunting on the Crocodile river. They went to bring me back. Now, during the former disputes, many members of the Hervormde Church had taunted me, saying that I had not the least right to meddle with public affairs, as, by the Constitution of the Republic, the Hervormde Church was the State Church, the members of which alone were allowed to take part in public life. I was not a member of the Hervormde Church, and was not therefore a burgher entitled to vote. I in fact belonged to the Christelijk Gereformeerde Church, which had been founded recently, in 1859, by Dr. Postma, and which is generally known as the Doppe or Mother Church. The derivation of this word "Doppe" is uncertain. At that time they used to explain it as being from dop, an extinguisher. The idea was that even as a dop extinguishes a candle the "Doppers" stifled all new notions and counteracted progress. The peculiarity of the Doppe Church lies in this, that its doctrine conforms strictly to the decisions of the Synod of Dordrecht of 1618 and 1619 and takes up the same Old-Protestant standpoint. The services are distinguished from those of the other Evangelical congregations by the fact that no hymns are sung except psalms. The members of this Church were not taken into consideration in the Constitution because, at the time when the Constitution was drafted, they did not yet form an independent communion.

Now, when I was called upon to assist in these new dissensions I replied that they must rest content with Schoemann's action. In any case, I would do nothing against it, nor assist in doing so, as I possessed no vote. In consequence of this, Vice-President van Rensburg, who had been elected to my party, convoked the consistory of the Hervormde Church, and a resolution was passed granting the franchise to burghers who belonged to other Protestant Churches. So soon as I heard of this resolution, which was afterwards confirmed by the Volksraad, I rode to Pretoria, where I found President van Rensburg with some of his people and Schoemann with a number of his adherents.

The two parties were face to face in a hostile attitude. I went at once to Schoemann's people to persuade them to come to a friendly arrangement. I proposed that they should summon a meeting of all the burghers of the Republic and agree to abide by the decision of the majority of this meeting. Both parties accepted this proposal, and the meeting was summoned in Pretoria. A great multitude of burghers assembled from every part of the Republic, resolved by a great majority to carry out the proposal, which had already been passed by the Volksraad, that the Supreme Court should decide on the questions in dispute. Schoemann, however, opposed this resolution, and called upon all his men, who were still outside Pretoria, to gather round him; whereupon Van Rensburg ordered Commandant-General Shyman to summon a Court-martial. At the same time he posted sentries in order to prevent Schoemann from despatching further messengers.

Guards were now posted at different points in the environs of the then village of Pretoria, including a very strong one at Aapjes river, where the suburb of Arcadia is now situated. Old Jacob Malan was in command of this guard. The next day he sent word to the Commandant-General that it was useless for him to remain where he was, as Schoemann's despatch-riders galloped right through the midst of his men and rode up against them if they did not clear the way. Snyman now gave orders that, if another of Schoemann's despatch-riders came and refused to obey a repeated summons to stop, the guard was to shoot his horse. Soon after this order was issued a despatch-rider came rushing along and took no notice of the shout to halt. The guard thereupon fired at the horse with heavy shot. The despatch-rider wheeled round but in doing so his horse fell. He himself had been wounded by a shot in the arm. This was the first shot fired and it marked the commencement of the civil war.

When at last it had come to the pitch that men stood face to face with arms in their hands they began once more to renew the struggle in the domain of religion.

Schoemann's party now spread the report that I was advancing with a commando to enforce the recognition of my, that is, the Christelijk Gereformeerde Church as the State Church instead of the Hervormde Church. These rumours formed the inducement to many to take up Schoemann's side. Even in the Marico district Schoemann gained many adherents including Jan Viljoen, the commandant of the district. So soon as the Government commando, consisting of about 500 or 600 men, had arrived before Potchefstroom, President van Rensburg sent a message to Schoemann proposing that a joint commission should be appointed by the two parties with instructions to seek a way out of the difficulty. Schoemann agreed to this proposal, and on his side delegated Jan Kock, the, father of the General Kock who fell in the late war together with some other burghers, for this purpose, while I, together with others, was charged to represent the Government party in the peace negotiations. We delegates met half-way between the two camps. No sooner had greetings been exchanged than Jan Kock said to me:—

"So you want to make your Church the State Church?"

"Gently, Oom Jan," I answered. "I need not fly into a passion in order to contradict you. If you reflect a bit, you will see for yourself that that must be an untruth. Here stands the Government camp. The President and all the officers belong to the Hervormde Church, and I don't know that, among the 500 or 600 men, there are as many as 20 who belong to my Church. So what you say about the Church must be untrue."

Presently I added:—

"I never thought of making the Church to which I belong the State Church. But, even if you entreated me to do so, I should positively refuse, for our principle is that Christ and none other shall be the head of the Church."

For the rest the Commission was unable to arrive at any result, and separated without having attained its object.

Once more it became a question of fighting, and at last the two forces faced one another for the decisive battle at the Zwartkopjes, on the Crocodile River. President van Rensburg was encamped on the spot with a portion of his men, when I, who had in the meantime been to the Free State, and who had for some time been proposing to stay away altogether because of the eternal dissensions, came to his assistance once more to stand by him against a strong commando of the adversaries.

On the day after my arrival—a Tuesday—the commando came in sight of the Opposition party. The enemy seemed to aim at investing the Zwartkopjes; my men, therefore, hastened to forestall them and to take up their position on the kopjes first. A race for the kopje followed, and the two parties met on the summit, I, with a certain Enslin was in advance. As he alighted from his horse Enslin was preparing to fire, when a voice from the adversaries' ranks cried:—

"Don't shoot; let us talk it over; why should we kill one another?"

Enslin lowered his rifle, but was immediately struck by a bullet, and fell back dead in my arms. A general engagement ensued, but it had lasted barely half an hour, when the Opposition made for their horses and fled in the direction of Pretoria.

My burghers now also mounted their horses to pursue the Opposition party, but I stopped them, remarking that they had not to do with enemies, but with brothers, and asked them, even if they were displeased with me, at least to listen to my reasons. When the Opposition burghers saw that they were not being pursued, they turned back to bring their wagons to a place of safety. They formed a camp near a group of kopjes a few thousand paces from my men.

During the night ex-President Pretorius arrived in the camp of the Opposition, and at once sent a message to me asking me for a meeting for friendly discussion. I, who had had the same intention, readily complied. Delegates were now chosen on both sides for their discussion, consisting of Grobler, Prinsloo, and myself on behalf of the Government, and ex-President Pretorius, Meintjes, and Fourie for the Opposition. So soon as the meeting opened I again proposed, as I had already done at former discussions, that the elected Government must first, according to the Constitution of the country, be recognized as lawful by the Volksraad. After a debate that lasted several days the following points were agreed upon:—

1. The Government must be recognized by the Volksraad.

2. A new Presidential election was to take place.

3. The points still in dispute were to be submitted to a Court of arbitrators, consisting of Judges of the Orange Free State. With this object, a request was to be addressed to the Free State to provide the necessary Judges.

At the same time, Fourie and I, with Jan Kraep as secretary, were despatched to the Orange Free State to beg the Government of the Orange Free State to grant Judges who would, in accordance with the agreement, form the Court.

The burghers rejoiced at the issue and went to their homes. When Fourie and I reached the Orange Free State, where President Brand had just taken the oath of office, he advised us to settle the matter in a friendly fashion rather than bring it before a Court. He pointed out that an impartial Court of Justice would have to inflict punishment on too many burghers, and that, therefore, a mutual understanding would be much better; and he even ended by refusing to submit the matter to the Judges of his country. I now instituted a search to see if there was any precedent for a settlement of this kind and eventually discovered that an old jurist had established the principle that, by mutual consent an accusation of rebellion in a country disturbed by civil war could be disposed of by a general amnesty and only the ringleaders deprived of their posts. The Volksraad, thereupon, passed a resolution in this sense, and peace was once more completely restored. The Volksraad also accepted the motion for a new Presidential election. A new election for Commandant-General also took place, at my request, as I wished the burghers to have the opportunity of choosing another Commandant-General, if they were dissatisfied with me in that capacity, But at this election I received more than two-thirds of all the votes recorded.

In 1871, President Pretorius, who had once more emerged as President from the civil war, was obliged to resign his office, because he had submitted to the award of the Governor of Natal in the matter of the dispute for the Kimberley diamond fields. In his stead T. F. Burgers was elected, a man who was Kruger's opposite in every respect. Kruger discribes his opponent and the proceedings, at his election of the following words:—

In consequence of the resignation of President Pretorius, a new Presidential election became necessary. A large number of burghers requested me to allow myself to be nominated as a candidate. I declined, however, and with my party supported Robinson as my candidate for the Presidency. The Opposition candidate was Thomas Francois Burgers. The latter had recently made a journey round the country, and was elected State President by a large majority, in spite of all my endeavours to secure Robinson's victory. The inauguration of the new President took place in the old Government building at Pretoria.

I was present. After the President had taken the oath of office, I spoke and addressed him as follows:—

"Honourable Sir,—I have done my utmost to prevent your election, mainly because of your religious views, which, in my opinion, are mistaken But, now that you have been elected by the majority, as a good Republican, I submit to this vote of the people, trusting that you are a better believer than I thought, in which case I wish to congratulate you with all my heart."

The President replied:—

"Burgher, who have voted against me for the sake of your conscience, you are as dear to me as those who have voted for me."

Many burghers now came up to me and expressed their satisfaction that I had spoken so frankly.

President Burgers was undoubtedly a man of keen intellect and very great gifts. He endeavoured at the earliest opportunity to improve the government of the country to establish commercial relations abroad. The only thing that could be said against Burgers's government was that his views were too far removed from those of his burghers. And this was the case not only in religious questions but also in many other matters.

Numerous opponents, therefore, very soon rose up against him. The cause, moreover, of his losing pretty well all his influence and becoming flatly impossible to the majority of the burghers was the unfortunate war with Secucuni of 1876.

The closing period of Burgers's Presidency coincides with the commencement of the open conflict with England. The internal weakness of the South African Republic was held to constitute a danger to the British possessions in South Africa, and, after the war with Secucuni, Theophilus Shepstone came to Pretoria with plenary power from the British Government to effect the annexation of this country, which was too "week" to defend itself against the natives. He met with but a feeble resistance on the part of Burgers.

Shepstone appeared with a retinue of 25 men, in order, as he pretended, to discuss the Kaffir difficulties and other questions with the Government of the Republic. At the same time he openly expressed the opinion that the fact that the Republic had not defeated Secucuni was an encouragement to other Kaffir tribes, including those on British territory to rise in rebellion. I, clearly perceiving Shepstone's intentions, demanded of President Burgers that he should not allow Shepstone with his armed body-guard to enter the town, except under the escort of an armed burgher force. To this proposal President Burgers paid no attention.

This was at the same time when the President's term of office had expired and a new Presidential election was about to take place. A number of burghers asked me to come forward as a candidate, and although I declined at first, I finally consented because the burghers showed such great dissatisfaction at my refusal, However, I made one condition with the electoral committee, which was that, if Burgers obtained a majority, my supporters must bide by the result and show the elected President the expedience they owed him, so as not to display open discord and give the English a fresh pretext for their plans of annexation. In the first week, in which the party lists entered into circulation (before the date of the official election), it became evident that I had a strong majority. Thereupon I went to President Burgers and said:—

"President, I promise you that I will bring over the majority of the burghers to your side, if you will promise me to take strong measures against the annexation and to defend the independence of the country. If that is your intention, you must prove it to me clearly, so that I can emphatically impress upon the burghers that our independence is being vigorously protected. Otherwise, of course, my arguments will have no effect. I give you my hand on it that I will do what I have offered to do."

However, before the date of the election arrived, the British flag waved over the once free Republic.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Tonkin, which arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Marseilles brought amongst other passengers, the Honble Mr. Justice Sale of the Calcutta High Court and Mrs. Sale; Mr. C. Stewart Wilson, I.C.S., B.A., Postmaster General of Punjab; and Mr. P. G. Melitus, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner and Judge of the Assam Valley District.

A European syndicate, represented by Messrs. Parry and Co. of Madras (Mr. T B Cass being their Hyderabad Agent) have been granted a prospecting license in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions for a period of three years. The license entitles the holders to prospect for all kinds of minerals, including coal, iron, mineral oils, gold, silver, and precious stones in all areas other than those for which the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company are at present the lessees, with the exception of the Nalgunda district which includes the Chintrala copper-fields. The grant of a lease for the latter is under the consideration of H. H. the Nizam's Government. Messrs. Parry & Co. will have to pay an annual license fee of Rs. 1,000 for their prospecting license, and they will, on behalf of the Syndicate, be entitled to take, for purposes of experiment, any coal, iron, or other minerals specified in the lease subject to the payment of royalty to the Nizam's Government.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE,

LONDON, October, 24.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND SON.

The most dramatic conflict between father and son, perhaps in the annals of English politics, is that which stands out in the life of Sir Robert Peel, whose father in presenting a petition against the proposed change in the curreney laws, remarked that he had the painful duty to oppose a near and dear relative, of whom he said that "though he is deviating from the proper path in this instance his head and heart are in the right place, and I think they will soon recall him to the right way. The son, in noticing the allusion acknowledged with pain the necessity he was under of opposing himself to an authority to which he had bowed from his youth up, and to which he hoped he should always bow with deference.

THE GREATEST HUMAN INSTITUTION.

What is the greatest human institution? Mr. Chamberlain has committed himself to the opinion that it is the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone, who knew and loved the House of Commons for sixty years, once declared that "the greatest work ever struck off at one time by the brain of man" was the American Constitution; but, as the House of Commons is the growth of centuries, and was not "struck off at one time," Mr. Gladstone's opinion of the American Constitution does not clash with Mr. Chamberlain's opinion of the Mother of Parliaments. Burke, whose admiration of the dignity and power of Parliament was not disguised, thought the National Assembly in France a much more powerful institution, compared with which the House of Commons was "as a drop of water in the ocean."

"THE MOST POWERFUL THING IN THE WORLD."

The Assembly, said Burke to a Frenchman, "since the destruction of the Orders, has no fundamental law, no strict convention, no respected usage to restrain it. Instead of finding themselves obliged to conform to a fixed Constitution, they have a power to make a Constitution which shall conform to their designs. Nothing in heaven or upon earth can serve as a control on them." Not only could the members of this Assembly make laws under a fixed Constitution, but they could "strike out a totally new Constitution for a great kingdom, for the monarch on the throne to the vestry of a parish"; and the power of the National Assembly, indeed, seems to have appeared to Burke as the greatest in the world, for he wrote that, "in such a state of unbounded power, for undefined and undefinable purposes, the evil of a moral and almost physical inaptitude of the man to the function must be the greatest we can conceive to happen in the management of human affairs."

"ENGLAND'S HAZARD."

Lord Rosebery, in a brilliant epigram, has immortalised Pitt's love of the House of Commons, and one of the striking incidents of Pitt's life was his impassioned protest against the spirit of humour and buffoonery which one night threatened to turn Parliament into pantomime. Mr. Pitt, who had been witnessing the scene from the gallery, came down and rebuked the House in his angriest tone. "Was the dignity of the House of Commons," he asked, "on so sure foundations that they might venture themselves to shake it? Had it not, on the contrary, by gradations been diminishing for years, till now we were brought to the very brink of the precipice, where, if ever, a stand must be made?" One of Mr. Lowe's first steps to fame was a speech in this strain, in which he reminded the House that it had outlived the influence of the Crown and shaken off the dictation of the aristocracy, but predicted that "when the history of this nation shall be written as the history of that which has passed away, it may be thought that too much power and too much influence were concentrated and condensed in this great assembly, and that England put too much hazard on the personal qualifications of those who sit within these walls."

'A GRAND DECEPTION.'

Byron's impressions of Parliament were not those of Pitt, or Gladstone, or of Lord Rosebery or Mr. Chamberlain, but his experience, it must be remembered, was of the House of Lords. The whole thing was to him a grand deception. "The impression of Parliament upon me, he wrote, was that its members are not formidable as speakers, but very much so as audience; because in so numerous a body there may be little eloquence . . . but there must be a leaven of thought and good sense sufficient to make them know what is right though they can t express it nobly. Horne Tooke and Roscoe both are said to have declared that they left Parliament with a higher opinion of its aggregate integrity and abilities than that in which they entered it. The general amount of both in most Parliaments is probably about the same, as also the number of speakers and their talent. I except orators of course because they are things of ages, and not of septennial or triennial reunions. Neither House ever struck me with more awe or respect than the same number of Turks in a divan, or of Methodists in a barn, would have done."

"NOTHING LEFT FOR PARLIAMENT."

Nobody with even the scantiest knowledge of English politics would ask whether the Prime Minister's political views are more advanced than were John Bright's, yet the point arises out of a curious remark once made by Mr. Bright to Sir Edward Russell, and called to mind by the Education Bill. Mr. Balfour would be the last man in the world to suggest that the education question is the only problem now awaiting solution. Yet Mr. Bright suggested the opinion that Parliament would have finished its work when England had a thorough system of education. "We have got household suffrage," he said. "We have got the ballot. In a year or two we are pretty certain to have national education; and after that I really don't see what there is that Parliament can usefully do for reform and progress." That was a generation ago, and Mr. Bright lived to realise that Parliament was not likely to die out for want of something to do; but his remark is a curious evidence of his limited outlook at that time, and a singular example of how the advanced views of one generation become the moderate faith of the next.

ROUND LONDON WITH A FOOT RULE.

How many of those who looked up at the figure of Nelson when the Navy League had destroyed the dignity of the most imposing column in London, believed that the statue of our greatest sailor is three times as tall as a living man? Nothing in the world is so deceptive as distance, as a run round London with a foot rule would show. Nobody, so far as one knows, has ever yet been found to believe that Big Ben is over seven yards across the dial, that the hands are together twenty-five feet long that the minute hand jumps seven inches every time it moves, that the five-minutes spaces measures nearly two yards, and that each of the dials weighs four tons. You may spend a day staring hard at St. Paul's before you will believe that the ball over the dome will hold twelve men, and that the cross above it is ten yards high, ten yards above the dome, and weighs a ton and a half. Yet a foot rule and the dean's permission are all that you need to be convinced that these things are not what they seem.

A BREAKFAST IN THE LAW COURTS CLOCK.

Everyone knows how impossible it is to fix the distance of a ship at sea, or a fire on a dark night, when the contrast of the light with the surrounding darkness brings the vision near, though the fire may be miles away. Who, of all the thousands passing along the Strand to-day, will believe that a party of workmen breakfasted in the Law Courts clock before it was fixed in its place to tell London the wrong time? Try to fix the diameter of the funnel of an Atlantic steamer, and your seemingly wildest estimate is sure to be absurdly within the mark. The funnels of the Lucania and the Campania are over twenty feet across. The difficulty arises, of course, from the great height and the absence of comparative standards. The dome of St. Paul's rises 370 feet, and is reached by 616 steps, the Clock Tower at Westminster is 320 feet, and the funnel of a ship, from the top to the furnace, is about 130 feet. The length of a bridge is equally deceptive, the man who runs over Waterloo Bridge and back from Wellington-street has run within a hundred yards of a mile.

THE COLUMN AND THE LIONS.

The History of the Nelson column, England's monument to Trafalgar, dominating what Sir Robert Peel called the finest site in Europe, is another example of the tardiness of nations in making their gratitude. Half a century and more passed before the movement to commemorate Nelson's victory achieved its full fruition. It was not until after 1840 that the column was raised, and then twenty-eight years more were to pass before it was completed by the setting up of the four lions which guard its base. Jokes about the lions which never came were hardy annuals, and when, at length, they left the artist's studio, the newspapers declared that they were anything but British lions. The old lion on the top of Northumberland House, it was said, would not acknowledge his new brethren.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Herr Ruhmer, in the "Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift," describes his experiments in transmitting speech by a wireless telephone based on the principle of the "speaking arc." The speaking arc is the luminous part of an electric arc lamp, and the current in the arc is varied by means of a microphone or telephone transmitter, according to the sounds of the voice. The light of the arc varies with the current in it—that is to say, with the spoken words. The beam of the light is reflected to a distance where it falls on a selenium cell in circuit with a receiving telephone and a battery The light falling on the cell varies its resistance, or in other words, the strength of current in the circuit according to the voice, and the speech is heard in the telephone.

Herr Ruhmer has transmitted speech seven kilometres (four to five miles) in this way near Berlin, and he is attempting longer distances. He used a parabolic mirror to reflect the beam, a hand-fed electric lamp, and a new selenium cell of his own device, protected from the sunlight by a shade or parasol. It is held that such a wireless telephone, based on sending a beam of light, has advantages over other systems of signalling, including wireless telegraphy, for military and naval purposes, inasmuch as the signals cannot be read or intercepted by the enemy. We presume this is because the rays pass in one direction; but it should not be forgotten that light is visible to the eye, and if the rays are seen the message can be intercepted by a receiving apparatus of the kind described.

M. de Turine has invented new style of book for the blind. It consist of a sheet of transparent paper with signs representing the letters of the Morse alphabet printed on it in lines. The signs are small white squares on a black background, and when the sheet is placed between two plates of glass and illuminated from behind the light passes through the white signs. The blind person reads the words by moving an opaque piece of cardboard along the lines from left to right, Being blind, he cannot see the illuminated sign, but the light passing through them falls on a selenium cell in circuit with a battery and telephone or some equivalent device, and he can hear them.

Some particulars of Tesla's installation at Wardenclyffe, Long Island, U.S., for the wireless transmission of messages and electric power have been given in the "Electrical World" of New York. There is a conical tower of iron lattice work surmounted by a large horizontal disc. The tower has a very deep excavation beneath, communicating by a subway with laboratories and works close by, and the preparations have taken a long time. Mr. Tesla hopes to communicate with Australasia, but does not hazard a date. The station is over 60 miles from New York, and his reason for placing it so far is to escape interruption from reporters. Tesla was formerly a good subject for the interviewers, but apparently he has grown too busy for them now.

The Observatory of the Vatican is, perhaps, not melodramatic enough to figure in "The Eternal City," but has done excellent work in astronomy and meteorology. Manucci's beautiful photographs of clouds are well-known, and have not only a scientific but an artistic value. The forms of clouds are one factor in the prediction of weather. The sixth volume of observations made there has now appeared and is entirely meteorological.

The Reverend Father Rodriguez, Director of the Observatory, from a consideration of the data, concludes that atmospheric cyclones and waves of low barometric pressure go in general towards the north-east, and after encompassing the globe return to the same meridian at various latitudes. The intensity of the storm on its second passage cannot be identical with that of its first, and the general state of the atmosphere will be different. The time the depression takes to go round the globe is about twenty days, or from nineteen to twenty-one days. The volume is a mine of observations for students of meteorology.

Mr. T. Mechan, of the Academy of Science, Philadelphia, finds that flowers which close in the evening, and are not visited by insects, are fertilised by the anthers coming into contact with the pistils through the shutting of the corolla. Most plants can in this way dispense with the agency of insects. The companula and the red clover are generally regarded as good examples of fertilisation by means of insects, such as bees, but it appears that these are not necessary. Dr. Asa Gray, the well-known naturalist, however, takes a contrary view, and remarks very truly that observers are most struck by details which accord with their preconceived theory. The man with a notion, however mistaken, in his head will soon think he has found proof of it.

Harris County, Texas, will soon become a thriving centre of life and industry in the form of rice cultivation. The source of this revolution is petroleum. Fuel oil will be used in working steam-engines, driving dynamos, and the electricity will be distributed by wire throughout the county, for working the rice mills, harvesting the crop, flooding the fields, lighting and heating the homes of the inhabitants, and conveying them and their produce by electric railways. Water is obtainable by boring to a depth of 50 feet, and each planter will have his own well.

The old station of the Niagara Falls Power Company put out some 50,000 horse-power of electrical energy, and an additional station capable of yielding 55,000 horse-power is getting ready. It is in Victoria Park on the Canadian side and the electricity will be distributed to various Canadian towns at pressures of 22,000, 40,000 and 60,000 volts.

Dr. Alexander Muirhead, who is doubtless the highest practical authority on all that relates to the scientific working of submarine cables, has devised a new mode of transmitting messages through long cables, which has the advantage of improving the speed and legibility of the signals. It is illustrated in the "Electrical Review." His new relay for cables, formerly mentioned by us in connection with a soiree of the Royal Society, is also described in the "Review."

The magazine pistol known as "parabelum," and made by the Deutsche, Waffen, und Munitions Fabriken, of Berlin, has been introduced into the Swiss Army. It fires 100 shots a minute, each able to pierce a plate of iron eight millimetres thick at a distance of 50 metres. The pistol is 237 millimetres long and weighs 835 grammes.

Deposits of nitre, said to be as rich as those of Chili, have been discovered in the far-famed "Death Valley" of the United States. This desert has an evil reputation for death by thirst, but there is now a "rush" of prospectors to it.

Two learned German pundits, who tested the anæsthetic properties of acoine, known to chemists as "alkyloxyphenylguanidin," experimented with the following formidable sounding preparations:—

1. Triphenetylguanidinchlorhydrate.
2. Di-p-phenetyl-mono-anisylguanidinchlorhyde.
3. Triparanisylguanidinchlorhydrate.
4. Diparanisylmonophenetylguanidinchlorhydrate.
5. Diphenylmonophenetylguanidin.
6. Di-p-phenetyl-mono-ortho-phenetylguanidin.
7. Di-phenetyl-mono-phenylguanidinchlorhydrate.
8. Di-p-phenetyl-mono-ortho-anisylguanidinchlorhyde.
9. Di-p-phenetyl-mono-p-tolylguanidinchlorhyde.
10. Di-p-tolyl-mono-p-phenetylguanidinchlorhyde.

The life of many a Londoner is encircled by artificialities; the daily round of most citizens is pursued in an atmosphere artificial and enervating; and even in quiet country centres there is much in the environment that is antagonistic to natural existence. There is a physiological bases for the simpler life, and psychological reasons for a natural existence. Hygiene indicates the path of healthy life. A simple life rightly understood is one which is physiologically sound.

It is well-known that a considerable proportion of our worn out horses are sent over to the Continent, where they are boiled down and returned to us in the shape of meat extracts. There is no law to prevent either the export of the old horses or the importation of the extract. For all that, our magistrates appear to punish heavily for cruelty to animals all persons found taking horses to the knacker's who are known to trade with the Continent. If the export trade be not illegal, it is not easy to see the justice of vicarious punishment of that kind.

A VICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

"ONE Who Knows" writes to the "Pioneer:"—The article on "The Royal Indian Marine" which appeared in your issue of the 1st instant, will not, I fear, greatly assist the cause of the suffering executive officers of this "wonderfully efficient service," for it indulge only in generalities and withholds such details as are of interest to a sympathetic and inquiring public. Permit me to furnish some particulars.

The R. I. M. Commanders total 25 of whom 3 are on leave, 15 enjoy shore appointments, one is Marine Transport Officer in China and 6 only are in command of ships afloat. The grade pay of all commanders supplemented by allowances, as, for instance, those holding Marine appointments in connection with the Dockyards receive from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 400 staff allowance per mensem. Port appointments carry staff allowances ranging from Rs. 870 to Rs. 320 per mensem. If the Port Officer of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Rangoon be a 1st grade Commander he will receive his pay of grade (Rs. 500) plus his staff allowance (Rs. 870) or Rs. 1,370 per mensem, and, in the case of the Calcutta Port Officer, also a special allowance of Rs. 150 for the preparation of the Wreck Register. Port Officers have further small emoluments derived from fees for Examinations, Surveys, etc. The command allowance of the unfortunate half dozen afloat may not exceed Rs. 8-8 per diem, therefore a 2nd grade Commander in this tight position will receive only (Rs. 400 plus Rs. 255,) Rs. 655 per mensem, but this sum may be augmented by pilotage fees, etc.

The Lieutenants are treated less handsomely, in fact comparatively little comes their way. Two hold shore appointments, each carrying a staff allowance of Rs. 320 per mensem, 6 are in separate command of vessels and draw charge allowance as such, and 9 are on the staff of the Marine Survey Department and receive additional pay, as follows:—

2 styled Asst. Surveyors 1st Class Rs. 8 per diem.*
2 " " 2nd " 7 "
2 " " 3rd " 5 "
3 " " 4th " 4 "

*Plus pay of grade in all grades.

Of the remainder the Lieutenant of any vessel over 1,000 tons and having not less than 3 years' service receives Rs. 2 per diem and under 1,000 tons Re. 1 per diem in addition to his pay. All the above statements may be verified by reference to the quarterly R. I. M. list—a copy of which can be purchased for 8 annas.

The fitting out of chartered vessels for trooping purposes is effected by the practical staffs of the R. I. M. Dockyards, and the Executive R. I. M. Officer present, must content himself with the role of the passive spectator while this work is in progress. The wreck of the "Warren Hastings" meant a loss to the tax-payers of a trifle of £100,000 or thereabouts, and it is to be hoped that, in the interests of the pupilc, the R. I. M. will not again select so extraordinary a method of proving the "sterling good stuff of which officers and men" are made. The best traditions of this miniature naval service surely do not include the wrecking of its finest ship. The vessels of the R. I. M. are equal to first class passenger steamers and are not war vessels in any sense. They are intended for the transport of troops—a service which may be and is performed by P. and O. or other good steamers of the Mercantile Marine and, therefore, the work of the R. I. M. is not of a special character. It will be readily conceded that no good results from unduly magnifying or in any way exaggerating the work done by any service and as the part taken by the R. I. M. is not difficult to appraise, I have no hesitation in affirming that the pay, allowances, pension and general treatment of its executive officers furnish them with but small grounds for complaint. Blocks in promotion occur periodically in most departments of public service and have to be viewed with Christian resignation by those concerned.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

SOME time ago the Government of India passed orders that no more rifle ammunition of the so-called Dum-Dum pattern should be manufactured. This means that the man-stopping bullet is no longer to be employed. The lessons learned in the Chitral campaign are thus to be disregarded, though there are still hordes of fanatical ghazis across the North-West Frontier, who will make their rush to close quarters when opportunity serves just as they have always been accustomed to do. Again troops from India are constantly being employed in North-East Africa, where a savage enemy often attempts to close with our infantry. At the present moment in Somaliland the Mullah is said to have 30,000 or 40,000 under his orders, and we know that many of these when excited by fanatical exhortation will boldly charge even Zaribas and entrenchments. In fact last year the Abyssinian force co-operating with Colonel Swayne had the greatest difficulty in beating off repeated attacks upon their strongly entrenched position. It would seem, therefore, quite premature, says the "Pioneer", to abolish the Dum-Dum bullet in India, though the greatest care should be taken in keeping this kind of ammunition separate from the ordinary service supply. In 1897, when the Frontier rising occurred, there was an urgent demand made upon the Ordnance Department for the Dum-Dum pattern of ammunition, but none was immediately forthcoming as sanction for its manufacture on a large scale had been refused in 1896. The requirements were eventually met, but only by resorting to continuous day and night work at the factory. Then, however, the position was not so serious as it now is, for the Native Army had still the Martini-Henry rifle, the heavy bullet of which was even more effective than the ·303 pellet with "setting-up" qualities. At the Malakand, Chakdara, and on the Samana, where the tribesmen showed splendid courage in attack, they were repeatedly driven back, mainly we believe because they came under the fire of the Martini-Henry. Now, however, that rifle has been discarded and the ·303 weapon is the universal arm of our Infantry, while the ordinary service bullet is alone to be used. We can only hope that in the next expedition across the Frontier there will be none of the feeling among the troops such as existed in 1895, namely, that the small pellet of the magazine-rifle would not stop a ghazi charge. It may be urged that in South Africa the "humane" bullet answered all purposes and that any attempt at storming entrenched positions was invariably a failure. But it should be remembered that across the North-West border our troops have constantly to fight in the open and on exposed hillsides, and that fanatical tribesmen generally make their rushes when the ground is all in their favour. We strongly advocate the renewal of the manufacture of ammunition with the man-stopping bullet of the Dum-Dum pattern. If there is any apprehension felt as to its becoming mixed with the ordinary service kind, it would be a simple matter to adopt a distinctive colour for all boxes in which it is carried. These could be painted, say, red, and a reserve supply of ten or twelve million rounds might be kept separately in the arsenals ready to be issued as soon as it becomes apparent that fanatics or savages are the enemy that has to be met in the field. There is, by the way, a report current which it is to be hoped is not true. This is that among the last consignment of ·303 ammunition for the Amir of Kabul, consisting of serveral million rounds purchased by his agents in England, the bullet is of the soft-nosed pattern. If these cartridges ever get scattered among the tribesmen our troops will fight at a double disadvantage, for they will be exposed to the terrible effects of these bullets, while at the same time they will have no sure means of checking a determined charge of swordsmen.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

SINCE the issue of the first report on the sowings of gingelly, 125,100 acres have been brought to account till the end of September last, making a total of 394,300 acres. This exceeds the area sown in the corresponding period of last year by 13 per cent., but falls short of the averages for five and ten years by 10 and 7 per cent., respectively. The excess is marked in the Bellary, Anantapur, Salem and Madura districts and is attributed to more favourable season and greater demand than in last year.

MADRAS PADDY.

The total extent sown with paddy up to the end of September last is 3,775,100 acres, which is about the same as that of the corresponding period of last year and 3 or 4 per cent. more than the usual area. Compared with the extent of last year, there has been a large increase in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem districts owing to seasonable rainfall and sufficient water-supply, and in Malabar, due to more accurate record after the introduction of settlement. This has, however, been counterbalanced by a heavy falling off in the Southern districts, due to the late setting in of the south-west monsoon.

MADRAS COTTON.

The total area sown with cotton up to 30th September last is 769,600 acres. It exceeds the averages for five and ten years by 25 and 19 per cent. respectively, and the area sown during the corresponding period of last year by 58 per cent. The excess chiefly occurs in the Deccan districts where the varieties known as the Northerns and Westerns are grown and is attributed to timely rainfall.

EXQUISITE IN FLAVOR.

Highly concentrated, perfect in solubility, hence the most nourishing and easily digested.

van Houten's Cocoa

is a perfect beverage, light and delicate, invigorating and sustaining. It is easy to make, and cheaper in use than any other.

Best & goes farthest.

REMEMBER!

THAT all the misery and suffering from Rheumatic Aches and Pains can be avoided by a few applications of that famous and world-renowned remedy,

St. Jacobs Oil

which has cured thousands of cases after every other treatment had failed. It acts promptly. It penetrates to the very seat of the disease and removes the cause of pain.

CONQUERS PAIN!

St. Jacobs Oil is sold by all reliable dealers in medicine, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, and all Stomach and Liver Complaints cured by Vogeler's Curative Compound. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.

LIPTONS TEAS

were awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION

LIPTONS TEAS

obtainable from all dealers or from

D. C. OOMRIGAR
Abdul Rahman Street,
AND
D. H. HEERAJEE & SON
A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION. LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

From an Eminent Surgeon.—"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

A great many people want long, heavy hair, but how to get it, that is what puzzles them. The fact is, the hair needs a little help now and then. The roots require feeding. When the hair is starved, it stops growing, loses its lustre, falls out, turns gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-help. It makes the hair grow, stops it from falling, and completely cures dandruff.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

If your hair is fading or turning gray, begin at once with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It will positively restore color to your gray hair, all the full, rich color it had in early life.

As a hair-dressing you will certainly like it, for it keeps the hair soft and glossy and prevents it from splitting at the ends.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Medows Street, Bombay.
Preserve Your Sight

By using perfect American Pebble Spectacles Eye-Glasses, &c.

UNEQUAL VISION.

ABOUT eighty persons out of each Hundred have some difference of Focus between the two eyes and yet the majority are content to wear Spectacles made with both lenses alike; the result is continual straining and impairment of the Vision. For the Eyes to be used healthily, each Eye should be suited separately. This method is always practised by T. S. Bennett & Co., Ophthalmic Opticians, Medows Street, Bombay, (see their Pamphlet, "Defects of Sight"), where they may be consulted personally, or by letter, Free of Charge, respecting Spectacles for all forms of defective Vision.

Illustrated Price List and our Pamphlet, "Defect of Sight," free on application.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH PORTT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

ware of Imitations and Substitutes.
public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

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KEMP & Co., &c. &c.,

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	6	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

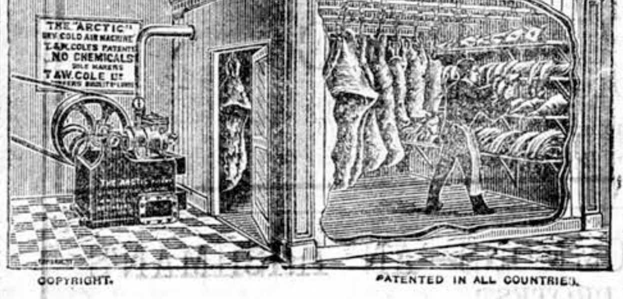
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "ARCTIC" PATENT DRY COLD AIR REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

NO CHEMICALS USED—AIR ONLY.



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THIS MACHINE USES ONLY AIR AND WATER, AND THE TEMPERATURE MAKES NO APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

THE WATER IS RETURNED TO A TANK FOR RE-USE.

This illustration shows our smallest size Machine cooling a Cold Chamber 8 ft. by 7 ft. The cost of complete installation under £200.

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PERFECTLY DRY COLD ROOMS & CONTENTS.

No danger. No skilled attention required. Can be driven by ANY form of POWER. Cold Rooms can be built by Local Labour, we supply plans free.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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Cigarettes
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Absolutely Unique in their Quality
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Specially prepared for Export to all Foreign Climates . . .

Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins of **50.**

Absolutely unique in quality . . .

Hand-made.

Free from Dust.

No scenting matter

Non-injurious to the throat.

Sold by all Good-Class Tobacconists and Stores throughout the World.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LONDON, E.C.
Britain's Greatest High-Class Cigarette and Tobacco Factory.

THE MOST CELEBRATED

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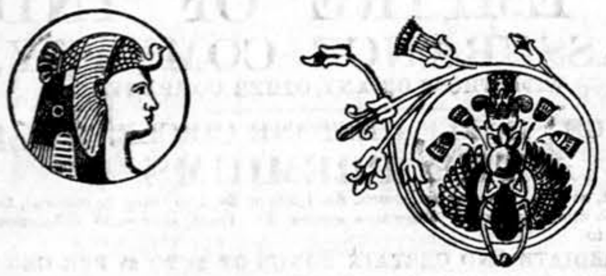
Price per 100 Rs. 4-8.



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ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

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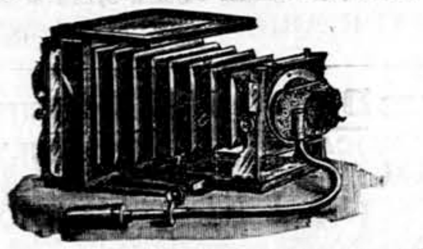

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

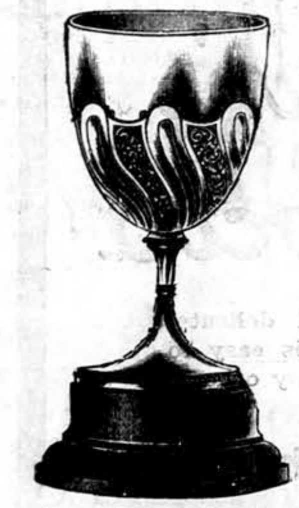
EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

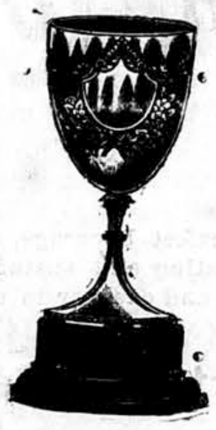
HALL MARKED STERLING SILVER

PRIZE CUPS, BOWLS AND CHALLENGE SHIELDS FOR

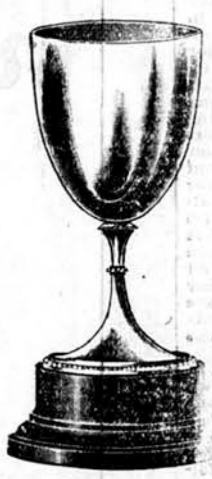
Polo, Golf, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, &c. Any Design made to special order.



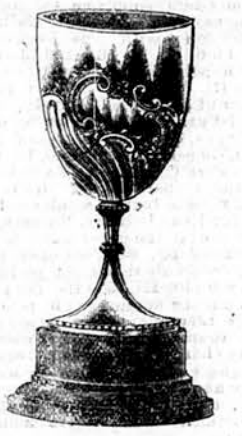
Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches, width of bowl 4¾ inches, Rs. 112.



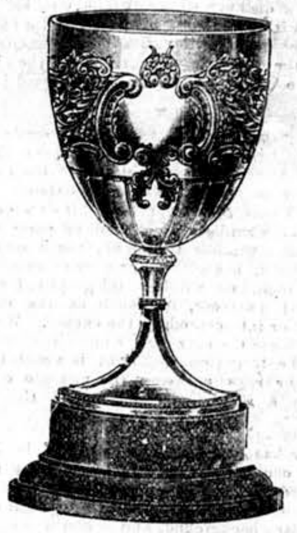
Prize Cup, height with plinth 11¼ inches, Rs. 68.



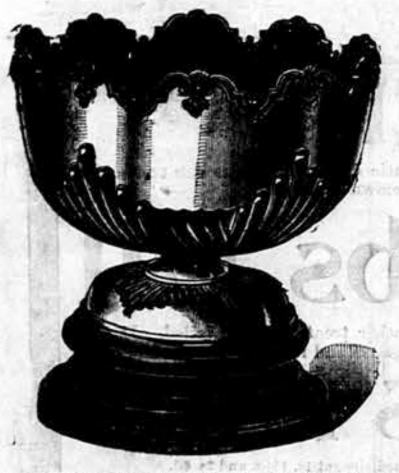
Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½ inches, Rs. 57.



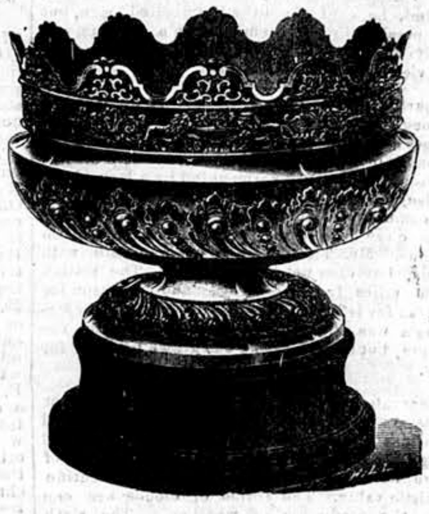
Prize Cup, height with plinth 11¼ inches, Rs. 100.



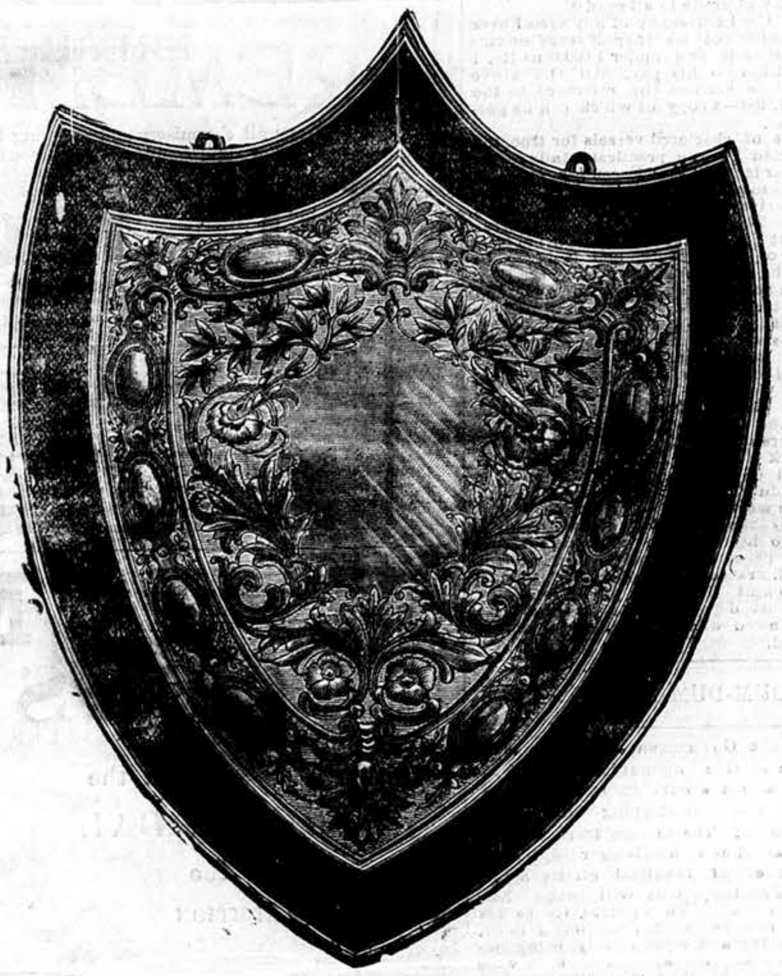
Prize Cup, height with plinth 13¼ inch width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 133.



Silver Bowl, with plinth 12¼ inches, width of bowl 16 inches, Rs. 416.

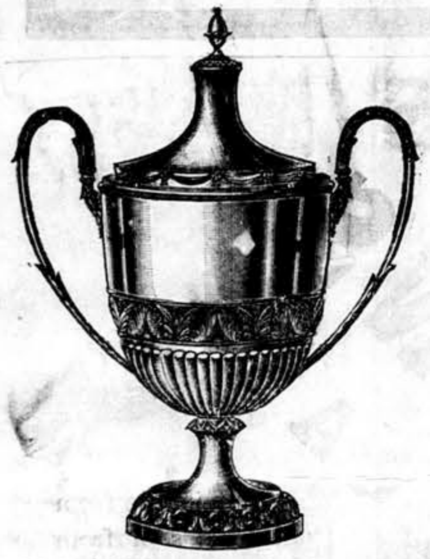


Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins 450

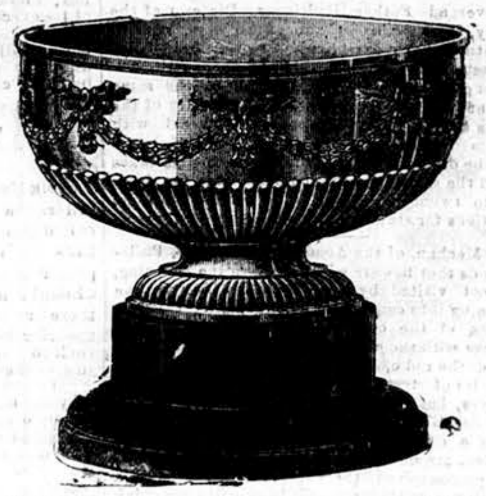


Sterling Silver Shield, 23⅓ ins. by 17 in. on Ebonised Back with Silver Edging, Rs. 550.

Designs for Special Shields sent on application.



Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 17 inches, Rs. 600.



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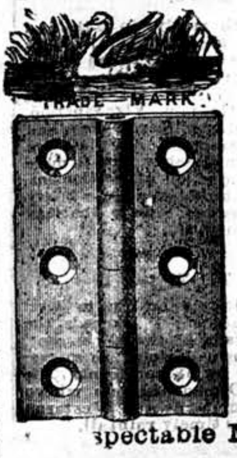

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